The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,930—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare *viâ* Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class ..... Rs. 700.
Second class ..... Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class ..... Rs. 1,120.
Second class ..... Rs. 740.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class ..... Rs. 1,300.
Second class ..... Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 14 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Guarantee is received at Brindisi.

Bombay, 31st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date		Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain.
L.	14th Dec.	Thames	4101	700	W. D. Anderson.
L.	14th ,,	Cathay	2983	600	W. M. Robbie
L.	21st ,,	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
L.	28th ,,	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell
1884					
L.	4th Jan.	Nerbudda	85	600	H. Wyatt.
L.	11th ,,	Lombardy	728	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	14023	700	E. G. Stead.
L.	25th ,,	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th ,,	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	15th ,,	Hydaspes	2986	500	G. Scrivener.
L.	22nd ,,	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th ,,	Hindoostan	3542	550	J. Orman.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	600	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th ,,	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Ozic.
L.	21st ,,	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th ,,	Ganges	4106	750	W. R. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th ,,	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
L.	18th ,,	Surat	3142	530	C. R. Edwards.
L.	25th ,,	Euphrates	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior	2734	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th ,,	Thames	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
L.	16th ,,	Cathay	2983	600	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd ,,	Rohilla	3000	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th ,,	Velocia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change Vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BRINDISI	3515	550	J. Orman	14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do. 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883.
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884.
S. S. MANILA, on Friday ..... 1st Feb. ,,
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Mar. ,,

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 80
	II do.	do.	,, 70	do.	,, 48
From Naples,	I do.	do.	,, 145	do.	,, 120
	II do.	do.	,, 105	do.	,, 73

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December, she carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,307 tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two birth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. ANERLEY, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will SAIL for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 7th instant. For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE: BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,242	480	John Craig	6th Dec.
s.s. BRITANNIA..	3,070	400	F. Blight.....	22nd ,,
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,550	500	T. Knox.....	29th Jan. 1884.
s.s. PERSIA.....	3,550	500	R. Hutchison ..	6th Feb.
s.s. BOUMANIA .	3,396	500	J. Harris.....	15th ,,
FOR MEDITERRANEAN.				1883.
s.s. AUSTRALIA.	2,250	470	.....	18th Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 5, Regent-st., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1883.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. AUSTRALIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo without delay, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Parcels are despatched in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, 11th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 8th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th December, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO

SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS.
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENCY.

THIS Agency receives Parcels and Packages of all descriptions for delivery at any Port, Town or District, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of EIGHT ANNAS per lb., or fraction of a lb. weight, up to 30 lbs.

N.B.—This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Further particulars and Declaration Forms can be had on application.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
Shipping & Forwarding Agents,
Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS
"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES

CONTAINING one each large and small blade, saw-blade with file and screw-driver, folding-hook for removing stones from horses' feet, nut cracker, corkserew, gimlet, leather borer, tweezers and pick, in strong buck-horn handles.

3 inch. 3¼ inch. 3½ inch. 3½ inch with lancet.
Cash...Rs. 5-0. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 6-0. Rs. 7-0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

VIENNA BEER,
ORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY.
THE NEW SEASON'S BREW,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Per doz. Quarts.....Cash Rs. 6-4
Per doz. Pints ..... ,, ,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 4
	,, 250	5 0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!

The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.

BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.

Refreshments ready at all hours.

WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.

WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.

The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.

EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22	8	Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
		Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
		Treacher's...	GLENLIVET...	Whisky ...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.	PATENT RIDGE TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.	GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).	FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
CORRUGATED TILES.	GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.	SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.
GILLEBONI TILES.	

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRCAT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England

ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES, IN BEST ELECTRO-SILVER-PLATED WARE.

	Rs. a.		Rs a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns.....from	8 0	Fish Carvers, in cases, various patterns.....from	18 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs..... ,,	10 0	Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory, or Plated Handles..... ,,	85 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns..... ,,	20 0	Ice Pails, several descriptions..... ,,	10 0
Butter dishes, a variety of attractive patterns.. ,,	20 0	Inkstands, a great variety suitable for Presentation ..... ,,	20 0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles..... ,,	12 0	Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair.... ,,	2 0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass, or Porcelain Body ..... ,,	20 0	Mufflineers, in case or separately..... ,,	7 0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair..... ,,	20 0	Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per dozen..... ,,	6 0
Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs..... ,,	25 0	Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately.... ,,	1 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately..... ,,	85 0	Pickle Frames, Two Clear Cut Glass Bottles..... ,,	24 0
Trifianes, Three Compartments in one Dish..... ,,	80 0	Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed..... ,,	25 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated, Ivory, or Pearl Handles..... ,,	55 0	Salt Cellars, in Set, in Cases, or separately..... ,,	12 0
Egg Frames, in various sizes and styles..... ,,	30 0	Soda-water Stands for 2 Bottles..... ,,	16 0
		Sardine Boxes to take original box..... ,,	18 0
		Tea and Coffee Sets, in numerous patterns..... ,,	150 0
		Teapots, in great variety of styles and sizes..... ,,	30 0
		Toast Racks..... ,,	10 0
		Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns..... ,,	12 0

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel Germain Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY:—

	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The ueen's Pattern.	The ll and Beaded Pattern.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Table Forks ....per doz.	26 0	34 0	34 0	Sugar Tongs ..... each	2 4	3 0	3 0
Dessert Forks ... ,,	20 0	25 0	25 0	Mustard Ladles for			
Table Spoons ..... ,,	28 0	34 0	34 0	Cruets ..... ,,	2 0	3 0	3 0
Dessert Spoons ..... ,,	20 0	25 0	25 0	Gravy Spoons..... ,,	5 8	7 0	6 0
Tea Spoons ..... ,,	11 0	16 0	16 0	Soup Ladles..... ,,	8 0	10 0	9 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	12 8	17 0	17 0	Sauce ,, Sink Ladles ..... ,,	2 4	4 0	3
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls..... ,,	14 0	17 0	17 0	Butter Slicers ..... ,,	2 4	3 0	3 0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	12 8	17 0	16 0	Pickle Forks ..... ,,	1 8	2 0	2 0
				Skewers .....per inch	0 4	0 6	0 6

*** The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers' orders or in quarter dozens, as may be required, or as single pieces, in pairs

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade-road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, 43, Esplanade-road;
POONA. BOMBAY

BOWACK, & CO., MAZAGON IRON WORKS
BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITHS, &c.
Estimates given for all kinds of Machinery, Timber and Ironmongery,
ENGINES AND BOILERS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORKS
SITUATED BETWEEN THE P. & O. AND B. I. S. N. COMPANIES' DOCKYARDS,
ADJOINING THE MAZAGON BUNDER.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
IMPORTERS OF
Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

CHRISTMAS 1883.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year, the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to Articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Are RESPECTFULLY solicited to pay our show-room a visit and INSPECT our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have NEVER before been seen in BOMBAY.

INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
IN GOLD AND SILVER.
Our Registered Designs suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
TO FRIENDS AT HOME OR IN INDIA.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description. Clocks and Time-pieces in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

Claret Jugs, Beer Jugs, Tea Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Inkstands, Liqueur Frames, Breakfast Frames, Butter Dishes, Ice Pails, Tea and Coffee Sets, Revolving Dishes, Small Corner Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Pickle Forks, Ice and Sardine Tongs, Ice Hammers, Lemon Knives, Crumb Scoops, Mugs, Tankards and Goblets, Sardine Boxes, Epergnes, Centre Pieces.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Nextdoor to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all Departments.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford-cords all Shades, also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article, French Cambrics, Silk and Wool, and Wove Flannel, all thoroughly shrunk.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Lamb's-wool and Hand Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., &c., all of the latest fashions, Braces, French and English Kid Gloves, Gent.'s White, Lavender, Drabs assorted, Dogskin, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tr.ll Hats, Black Felts, Drab, Brown, etc., for evening wear. Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belt, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS AND MAUDS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet, and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down, Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

Travellers arriving in Bombay or Homeward bound will find every requisite at this Establishment.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

CONSIDERABLY REVISED AND ENLARGED, WITH SIX ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS SUCCINCTLY TREATED.

AN INDIAN EDITION OF

"GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS,"

GIVING FRESH AND ORIGINAL ACCOUNTS OF SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AHMEDABAD AND OTHER PARTS OF GUJARAT;

With Sketches, Descriptive and Humorous, of Classes, Trades, Professions, Local Celebrities; of National Manners, Customs, Sports, Holidays, &c.

A HANDSOME VOLUME OF NEARLY 400 PAGES.

Price, for Subscribers, including Postage, Rs. 4 per Copy.

☞ "GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS" may be found indispensable for an insight into the affairs of this important Peninsula, and will make a capital volume for presentation.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PLACES.
1. Surat.
2. Broach.
3. Baroda.
4 Ahmedabad, &c.

PEOPLE.
1. Hindus.
2. Musalmans.
3. Parsis.
4. Borahs.
5. Low classes, including Lalia Parspar.

CHARACTERS.
1. The Marwari.
2. The Dastur-Mobed (at his best and worst).
3. The Maharaja.
4. The Mohis.
5. The Village Hajaam.
6. The Vaquil.
7. The Mendicant.
8. The Christian Missionary.
9. Mr. Jamal Gota, the Philanthropist.

At Home & in Public.

10. Mr. Ograjl, the Reformer.
11. The Hindu Widow.

MEETINGS.
1. A Caste Meeting.
2. A Mill Meeting.
3. A Dinner Meeting.
4. A Prayer Meeting.

SCENES.
1. In a Small Cause Court.
2. In a Magistrate's Court.

Native Abuses.
Native Games and Sports.
Gujarat Politics.
Arts and Industries of Gujarat.
Floods and Fires of Surat.

HOLIDAYS.
1. The Shrawan Mas.
2. The Baleva.
3. The Dewali.
4. The Muktad.
5. The Moharam.
6. The Holi.

N.B.—The English Edition of "GUJARAT" having been published at a distance, some inaccuracies and imperfections were inevitable, from which, it is hoped, this Indian Edition will be free. Corrections and suggestions will be thankfully received by the author, care of Manager, *Indian Spectator*, Bombay.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

In these "pictures of men and manners taken from life" we have numerous sketches of character, partly on the Theophrastian abstract method, and partly in the shape of individual portraits of personages, who, though fictitious, may probably be regarded as representative men. With these are associated many bright descriptions—for the author writes English with remarkable ease—of native home life and customs. Mr. Malabari sketches boldly, and has a satirical pen. Apart from the entertainment which it furnishes, there is much to be learnt from his book regarding both the merits and demerits of our rule in Hindostan as seen from the native point of view. It would have been interesting if Professor Eastwick had added a more particular account of the writer, whose style and ideas are sufficiently English to incur risk of awakening a suspicion of some literary mystification.—*Daily News* (London).—1.

This sparkling series of sketches of Indian men and manners is a remarkable, though not a great work. The different castes and races are described with a skill and a humour that never fail. The author unlifts the veil from several ugly spots in our Indian Empire, but without even a dash of ill-humour or race antagonism. . . . Out of his own moral consciousness he evolves a kind of humour and of fun, he points out abuses by no means attributable to the English, and now and then shows up things which the rulers would do well to consider and take to heart. But the most striking thing about the book is the completeness with which Mr. Malabari sees through the English. The Marwari, the Bora, the Hajam, the Vaqil, he describes from the outside; but the Englishman, whom he does *not* set to work to describe, he seems to enter into as if he had been born within the sound of Bow Bells. For he describes everything in the language of the period—a language much of which no one could have used or understood fifty years ago—and he rarely makes any mistake. It would be a good thing if Englishmen could understand the Hindoos so well as this Hindoo (Parsi) gentleman understands the English. Perhaps some of them do, but we cannot say that we have seen any evidence of it in their published works. We can recommend this book as being very entertaining; it is written in a kindly, although in a reforming spirit, and it appears to be accurate as to facts.—*Vanity Fair* (London).—2.

This book deserves to be welcomed by all who wish to get an insight into the social and domestic life of the people of India. Although it is written in a somewhat exuberant style, there is a large amount of quiet and quaint reflections which bespeak a shrewd and intelligent observer of men and manners. Altogether these pictures of Indian life are well worthy a perusal, and show in what direction the thoughts of enlightened natives are being moved by contact with Western ideas.—*London Correspondent of the Pioneer*.—3.

. . . Mr. Behramji Malabari is not unfair in his remarks on these or similar matters. He, in fact, does full justice to the English population of India; but it would not have been in keeping with a straightforward writer to have omitted certain matters that lay within his personal experience, concerning the treatment of native Indians by their white semi-compatriots. "Not only," he writes, "are our educated men so many political pariahs, but even in ordinary social matters they are made to feel their inferiority. Those thousand little social charities, which might, perhaps, reconcile them to standing political disabilities, are withheld from them as a matter of course." It must not be supposed that Mr. Malabari's book is but an attempt to discredit Anglo-Englishmen under a thin veneer of social sketches. The remarks which he makes upon the relations of the two races are few but outspoken, and whether the reader agrees with them or not, he cannot disallow the complete honesty and ingenuousness of the author. The manner in which these pictures of Indian life and ways is convenient and readable. Every separate topic is treated under a distinct heading, without breaking the continuity of the narrative. Attention is thus directed to various subjects, in some of which the reader may be specially interested, and he will not be compelled to hunt for the information he desires to attain. The portraits given of local celebrities are probably easily recognisable to many Anglo-Indian readers. Some of the names are apparently fictitious, while others are well known even to those who have never been to India. . . . It is right to say that natives and Europeans fare alike. Praise and censure are as often bestowed on the one race as the other, and either criticism is as likely to be influenced by circumstances. . . . The value of his work is more on account of the sketches of nature, life, and manners, than for any personal portraits that it contains, although the majority of these are likely to be true enough in the main and are in many instances supported by facts. These portraits of real characters are dropped as the author proceeds, and the volume becomes more interesting as he tells of the social life of rich and poor among his countrymen. The people of various religions are treated in different chapters. The Parsis, the Hindus, of in di[illegible] and the Mahomedans are so different in their customs and manner of life generally, that they could not have be[illegible] classed together with advantage. There are few p[illegible] personages mentioned in these sketches, whether by t[illegible] real names or pseudonyms, who have any reas[illegible] to complain of the author's treatment. . . . The b[illegible] book gives some original ideas and some vivid pictures o[illegible] Indian native life worthy of consideration. There is no public whatever that native opinion with regard to [illegible] affairs is disregarded to a lamentable extent among many Government officials, and that the native population, whether rich or poor, are frequently denied the consideration especially due to a subject race from the dominant power. Englishmen have been forced, after long experience, to acknowledge this, but they are few and far between. That Mr. Malabari expresses the genuine native opinion on certain questions, there is no reason to doubt. His words might be read with advantage by Government officials, high and low, engaged in the immense work of administering the affairs of Hindustan, but those who are especially misguided in their dealings with natives would probably be untouched by the plain reflections on their manner of trying to add to the happiness, social and political, of the people commited to their charge.—*Morning Post* (London).—4.

This is a kind of book which would do much good to India if there were more like it. The author, who has long been famous for his spirited style of writing, has run his eye, as it were, over Indian society, and has selected a goodly number of typical personages; and these he has described, criticised, and fired his running comments on with pleasantry and freedom. After the production of this book no one need say that Indians are reticent as to their social and domestic affairs, or in the least shy in expressing their opinion on their European governors. There is a charming frankness throughout the whole book which cannot fail to win the approbation of every reader; and this is happily accompanied by a pleasing witticism which precludes all suspicion of ill-natured carping. Satire there is, and in abundance; but nothing in the nature of spiteful satire. It is always useful to see yourself as others see you; and the reader of this book will find there are even two sides to the question of ameliorating the condition of India. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is where the lively authority dissects *seriatim* the Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, and the various traders of Gujarat. "Home Life in Gujarat" is also a thoroughly interesting chapter; and this is followed by a sketch of the amusements indulged in at the various holidays and public rejoicings. Mr. Malabari has produced a very enjoyable book, and he shows a rare command of the English language, and a remarkable familiarity with European literature.—*Overland Mail* (London).—5.

This book, which is an eminently readable one, is full of interesting details of Indian social and domestic life set forth in clear English. It thus deals with topics which only a native of India could so hope to discuss in detail with any approach [illegible] fidelity. Mr. Malabari's latest production is likely to spread among the English reading

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS."—(*Contd.*)

public a more intimate knowledge of that section of the people of India with which he deals than at present possess.—The *Englishman* (Calcutta).—6.

A quaint and undoubtedly clever book from the pen of a native of India. The volume consists of a series of short sketches of scenes and people in Gujarat, which may be regarded as typical of classes of the community, their ways of life and modes of thought. Mr. Malabari's English style is remarkably good, and seldom exhibits any want of ease. His book is of special interest as throwing some light on the real feeling of the natives with regard to their British rulers.—*Daily Telegraph* (London).—7.

. . . There is, some reason for congratulation, and perhaps a little for surprise, when a Parsi writer, honourably known as a journalist of the advanced sort, publishes a collection of bright and readable sketches, whose notable point is their genuine humour. Although he writes with clear and definite aims, it is doubtful whether he thoroughly appreciates the full force of the revelation of certain phases of native life, which show under and through the light fabric of his style. The sincerity which seems inseparable from the gift of humour is the best feature of the sketches, whose only affectation is a touch of over-smartness, which will doubtless be cured by experience. . . . He possesses, already, an intimate knowledge of native life, a keen insight which is not to be deceived by appearances, and an amount of reading and general cultivation, which is betrayed by a superfluity of quotations between inverted commas. These are no small endowments, and when to these are added a generally unforced vivacity and frankness of style, with an unmistakeable strain of comic faculty and sound moral intentions, it will be seen that good work may some day be expected from him. . . .—*Civil & Military Gazette* (Lahore).—8.

The author's style is very pleasant and readable; and his descriptions, or "portraits," are lifelike. . . . We are afraid we cannot devote very much more space to the work that has so far engrossed our attention. But our review would be incomplete did we omit to present to our readers a specimen of Mr. Malabari's brilliant descriptive style of writing. There is a peculiarity about it which fascinates the reader, as the snake is entranced by the music of the charmer. . . .—*Madras Times*.—9.

Mr. Malabari tells us a great deal about all sections of the native community, Parsi, Mahomedan, and Hindu, and lets us into the method of thinking and acting in a way which only a native of the country could do. With singular tact, and a ready flow of wit, he passes in review the chief people in the country, and analyses their actions and characters with considerable freedom. . . . A vein of irony runs through the book, which is especially apparent when discussing modern improvements, and the author satirically comments on the fact that the present interests of the country are being injured, high taxes raised, and the people impoverished, for the sake of the 'remote future.' . . . —*Army and Navy Magazine* (London).—10.

Mr. Malabari's pictures of men and manners in Gujarat have that greatest of all merits—the merit of being drawn from the point of view of a candid native. Mr. Malabari writes English, on the whole correctly, with just a little foreign air, in the turn of the thought rather than of the sentences. . . . He writes, too, impartially, and with a lightness of touch which marks the absence of strong prejudices. Notwithstanding, indeed, some pungent descriptions of the overbearing rudeness in which the Briton in India still occasionally indulge, or of those law's delays which native suitors, whose motto is rather *nil desperandum*, can never stomach, his gentle sarcasm is oftener than not directed mainly against his own countrymen. The native festivals, the essence of which often consists in casting for the season all decorum to the winds, the horrible trade of the Marwari or village usurer, the mendicant, the pedlar, the Hajaam or village barber, the Va'quil or native pleader, and a host of other types, are the subjects of evidently truthful sketches; while now and then an individual character is drawn more fully and with real power. Such is the portrait of Khan Bahadoor Jemal Gota, J.P., a somewhat exceptional example of a Hindoo (Parsi) upstart, equally contemptible in his rise and his decline; and such, again, the more touching picture of Meer Bakhtawar Khan, the ruined Mussulman noble, and the Hindoo tutor and factotum, who grows rich amidst the wreck of his patron's fortunes, and 'drops off gorged' to become a highly respected merchant, so high in the world that he cannot visit his former master any longer. Marriages among the Hindoos supply another very interesting chapter. Altogether, the volume has somewhat the effect of an album of photographs, not always very pleasing, but, without exception, extremely real.—*British Quarterly Review* (London).—11.

For copies, please apply to MANAGER, *Indian Spectator*, Bombay.

NOTICES.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and very Choicest TOBACCOS fresh of the ve[illegible] procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS.....	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL.....	„ 34	„ 3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.....	Rs. 25 ...	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20 ...	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18 ...	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18 ...	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15 ...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE ...	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA..	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA.....	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouthpieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
NOTICE.
THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE general expectation of a large influx of European and Colonial Strangers into Calcutta almost necessitated the Company raising their charges very materially. As this expectation is clearly not to be realised, the Company have the pleasure to notify that they revert from TO-DAY to their USUAL RATES for the cold season, namely, Rs. 7 per diem.

Calcutta, 1st December, 1883.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, for the sale of the COTTON WASTE of the Coorla Mill for one year, from 1st January, 1884.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th December, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 66.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th December, 1883.

THE following notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS AND OTHERS ENTERING THE HARBOUR OF TRINCOMALEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after December 1, 1883, until February 10, 1884, a RED BUOY will be placed in the ENTRANCE to TRINCOMALEE HARBOUR between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island to mark the boundary of the Submarine Mining Field. The Buoy will be placed at a distance of 300 yards from Little Sober Island.

The waterway between the Buoy and Ostenberg Point will be obstructed by mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Little Sober Island.

B. H. POTTINGER, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ZOEDONE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE BOTTLERS for this Presidency.

Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

Wholesale orders receive prompt attention and the usual discounts are allowed.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McK. & R. OVOID PILLS.

THE following new formulæ have been added:—

Ipecacuanha.....	1 grain.
Ipecacuanha.....	3 grains.
Ipecacuanha.....	1 grain.
Opium.....	½ „

Like all the other pills they are Gelatine-coated.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our GENERAL CATALOGUE are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 160 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE
WYETH SOLUBLE COMPRESSED
HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

THE following formulæ and combinations embrace all those in general request. Others will be added as the demands of the profession warrant.

We claim for the Wyeth Hypodermic Tablets:
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY OF DOSE.
READY AND ENTIRE SOLUBILITY.
PERFECT PRESERVATION OF THE DRUG.

Their convenience and utility will at once be apparent on examination.

	Grain.		Grain.
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Morphiæ Sulphas	1-6
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-4	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-208
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-6	Morphiæ Sulphas	1-12
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-8	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-250
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-12	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-80
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-100
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-120	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-150
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-4	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-60
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-150	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-100
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-150
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-180		

AGENTS:
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FINE BREAKFAST CLARET.

St. Julien Medoc, quarts	Rs. 11	per doz
Do. do. pints	„ 6	„ „
Superior Medoc, quarts	„ 16	„ „
Do. do. pints.....	„ 9-8	„ „

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

LAUGHING WATER,	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY,
SPRING VIOLET,	RONDELETIA,
JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER
WATER"

[illegible]nisite perfume, prepared with the pure oil of Lavender, combined with [illegible]ents, and free from the sickly other pleasing ingre[illegible]umes. odour of most ordinary pe[illegible] bottle.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per.

"FRAGRANT
DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE
AND
GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.....LESSEE.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1883.
GRAND GALA SEANCE
OF
THE "HASELMAYERS."
BENEFIT OF MADAME HASELMAYER,

SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1883.
TWO SEANCES.
Last Matinee.

LAST APPEARANCE OF THE HASELMAYERS.
This being positively the LAST SEANCES of these advanced
THAUMATURGISTS.

The HASELMAYERS have decided to produce all their most startling features, placing before their enraptured audience such astounding feats that will live in the memory of all who behold them.

THE PROFESSOR WILL APPEAR IN A NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
HUNIADY LAZLO,
The Hungarian Dancer.
FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Professor HASELMAYER'S MANIPULATIONS ON A PIANO, on which the Professor will perform the "Concert Waltz" and the "Carnival of Venice," with grand variations, executed with an ORDINARY CLOTHES BRUSH, as performed only by the Professor.

PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE EVENING SEANCE.

Orchestra Stalls,...Rs. 3	Pit ..... Re. 1
Second Class..... „ 2	Back Seats..... „ 8

Children, Soldiers, Men-of-War's Men in uniform, half price to First and Second Seats only.

Box tickets admitting four, Rs. 12.

Seats may be reserved, and Boxes secured only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NO FREE LIST. DO NOT ASK FOR IT!!

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold by millions. Their daily increasing demands and thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world are results directly attributable to their acknowledged superiority over all others for perfection of mechanism, strength and beauty of stitch, and adaptability to every class of sewing. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.
—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

FOR SALE, a strong built second-hand MAIL PHAETON. Price Rs. 350 nett cash. Apply "K," *Gazette* office.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL.—Considered the coolest and healthiest in Bombay, facing the west. Terms moderate.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes, Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 50 and 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate-street.

CHINA FRUIT, CHINA FRUIT, Rose Lychees, Dry Chestnuts, China Preserves. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

MATHERAN.—WANTED a HOUSE for three months during this cold season. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Post Office, Middle Colaba.

WANTED for an up-country factory, a thoroughly competent ENGINEER, address "M," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED by a merchant at Goa, a PORTUGUESE ASSISTANT. Salary according to ability. Apply to J. de Souza, 113, Carvel Street, Bombay.

X MAS and New Year cards in great variety. Fancy baskets for presentation from Ans. 2 to Rs. 3 each. BONBON, crackers, &c. MOHENAS and Co., 15, Meadow-street.

CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT (Member, Society of Engineers, London) seeks engagement. Ten years' experience on buildings, roads, canal and railway works. Surveying, levelling and accounting. Colonial Husband. Good Testimonials. Address M.S.E., care of Parvis and Son, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FANCY PRESENTS for Ladies and Gentlemen Ladies' Cutlery Cases, Union Inkstands, Card Cases, Musical Albums, Jewel Boxes, Continuous Desks from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

MINNESINGERS, Smoking Concert at Bombay Gymkhana, FRIDAY, 9-30 p.m. Tickets from Honorary Secretary.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Just unpacked Strap and Walking Shoes and Button, Boots.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 30; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £875,000 per annum.

FERNANDEZ and Co. are appointed Sole Agents for sale of Francis Joseph's Bitter Water the richest and most active of all Bitter Waters.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. F. A. LAUKA & Co., Hummum-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

FOR SALE, 2 Artist Proofs of GUSTAVE DORE'S PICTURES (in gilt frames), "CHRIS LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE." Price Rs. 350 each. For particulars, apply to "F. O.," Ahmednugur.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Pookaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian, Joypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

A GENTLEMAN possessed of capital is desirous of purchasing a share in a well established and profitable business. Apply by letter, giving all necessary particulars which will be considered strictly confidential, to A. B., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, ICED CREAMS Caramel Nougats, Croquettes, Vanilla Cream Tablets, Jordan and Valencia Pralines at PEARSE'S.

KHAKI DRILL
MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited,
The Cawnp[illegible] have a large stock of the above, in qua[illegible] approved for the clothing of Kurolhies and shades. Samples and prices furnished pean and Native Troo[illegible] on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, evening.
Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' afternoon.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th:—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Inchulva (s), for Dunkirk; Mecca (s), Zanzibar; Clan Stuart (s), Liverpool; Sahara (s), Port Said; Victoria (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

March.....	Women's Kingdom.....	Lliendheem.
Overture	Octoroon	Benedict.
Selection	Don Pasquale.....	Honizetti.
Valse	Kate Kearney	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Lieder.....	H. Siewert.
Galop	Von hous zu hous.....	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-40:—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Les Serinas	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection..	Faust	Gounod.
Valse	Thine Alone.....	Meissier.
Medley	Scotch	Cavallini.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cascapedia and Bokhara entered, and the s.s. Inchulva left, the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Rujub, living at Ereskine-road, reported on Wednesday last that during his absence his room was entered, and wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 42, stolen therefrom.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Harris, a seaman of the steamship Bedouin, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Edward Toole, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of being drunk and disorderly on the day previous at Carnac-road and assaulting Constable Collis. He was fined Rs. 5, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Munna Mowjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 245, the property of Lulloo Hemchund, at Bholeshwar. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Luximon Konoo, aged thirty years. Deceased was a labourer. On the 24th ultimo he was injured by some masonry falling on him, and, tetanus supervening, he died a day or two after. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Tar Mahomed Sailay Mahomed, a dyer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 137. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING THIEF.—Girdari Bhewa, living at Cooria, reported to the police that on Wednesday last he was at a shop in the Native Town making purchases, when a man named Coosbina Bheejee came up, snatched Rs. 110 in currency notes out of his hands, and then decamped. The man was pursued and arrested, but the notes could not be found.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Pandoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 26, the property of Buckoo, a woman, living at Punneewady, on the 9th February. The prisoner while living with the complainant had stolen the property and absconded. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre this evening will be for the benefit of Madame Haselmayer. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy having promised his patronage, there will no doubt be a large attendance of Parsees, as well as of the members of the other native and European communities. The last appearance of the Haselmayers is announced for to-morrow evening.

LOST.—Dharsey Vesrjee, a shop-keeper at Shaik Memon-street, reported to the police that on Wednesday last, on leaving his shop for his place of residence, he forgetfully left a bag containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 1,000 on a board in front of his shop. Some time afterwards he returned to the place, but the bag was missing. Complainant offers a reward of Rs. 100 for its recovery.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th November was Rs. 41,05,702; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 5,19,768. New coin paid during the week Rs. 5,00,022; silver issued for private work, Rs. 1. The balance left was Rs. 41,25,447. There is in addition Rs. 6,42,310 worth of silver belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 4th December, was 402, being 21 more than in the previous week, 12 less than the week ending 5th December, 1882, and 35 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 331 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 24·29, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 73 deaths from remittent fever, 7 less than in the previous week, and 4 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 67, 20, and 11 respectively, as compared with 59, 31, and 17 in the same time last year. There were 2 deaths from cholera last week, as compared with the same number the week previous.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A MEETING for the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students attending the college was held in the reception hall on Wednesday afternoon last, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meurin presiding. The hall was filled by a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen, some of them parents and relatives of the students. The distribution of prizes was, as the usual annual practice has been, preceded by a dramatic representation given by the students of the upper classes. The piece selected for this occasion was Sheridan's well-known comedy entitled "The Critic, or a Tragedy rehearsed." The front of the proscenium was decorated with evergreens and plants in foliage, in harmony with the chaste adornment of the hall with bunting and useful mottoes hung up on paste-boards against the walls. The play was put on the stage in a manner which reflected credit upon the students as well as upon their instructors. The principal characters were well

surplus cash balance, to meet excess on the census grant, was read. The sanction was granted.

ROAD REPAIRS.

The Council sanctioned the payment of Rs. 24,333-7-3, from the balance of the 17 lakhs loan, to meet the cost of repairing certain roads disturbed in consequence of the new drainage works.

AN OFFENSIVE WELL.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner requested the Council to sanction, under the terms of section 223 of the Municipal Acts, the serving of notices on Messrs. J. P. Vaz and Temuljee Merwanjee Mistry, requiring them to fill up the well between houses Nos. 1 and 20, Candawady-lane, as the water therefrom was most offensive and the well was full of rubbish.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Dosabhoy said the Municipality should have at first served the parties with notices to clean the well.

Professor Peterson said they should ask the Health Officer to report whether it was not possible to clean the well.

A report was accordingly invited from the Health Officer on the subject.

THE VEHAR DEBT.

A letter dated 30th November, 1883, from the Municipal Commissioner, was submitted asking the Council's opinion as to the advisability of recommending the Corporation to appoint a small Select Committee to consider the several points at issue in connection with a long-standing controversy on the subject of the terms of the repayment of the Vehar debt.

Mr. Khote said that the interest demanded from them was more than what they understood in the bazaar by compound interest. He thought a Committee should be appointed to settle the question once for all.

Mr. Nowrojee, agreeing with the previous speaker, observed that even if it were held that the Municipality were bound to pay compound interest, it did not follow that such interest should be calculated at monthly rates.

It was then resolved to recommend the Corporation to appoint a Committee to consider the question.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Council recorded Government Resolution No. 4230, dated 20th idem, in the General Department, sanctioning, as required by section 137 of the Municipal Acts, the proposed grants by the Corporation—(1) of Rs. 2,000 for presenting an illuminated address and a casket to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; and (2) of Rs. 5,000 towards the public subscription raised for the suitable reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

STREET IMPROVEMENT GRANT.

The following letter was read :—

Girgaum, 29th Nov., 1883.

To Sorabjee Navrojee Cooper, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Town Council.

Sir,—I hereby give notice that at the next meeting of the Town Council I propose to move—That with reference to the grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Corporation on the 31st March last for special street improvements, if the Municipal Commissioner be unable to carry out the recommendation of the Corporation "to utilize the grant to the improvement of streets situated in the trade centres of the city, more particularly Mandvee," the special sanction of the Corporation be obtained to spend the amount for widening the Breach Candy-road, and that the unappropriated balance of special street improvement fund be also devoted to the same purpose.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will second the above motion.—Yours faithfully,

NOWROZEE FURDOONJEE,
Member of the Town Council.

The matter was postponed to enable the Municipal Commissioner to make certain inquiries.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ROAD.

The following letter from the Port Trustees, was read :—

Bombay, 5th Dec., 1883.

To the Municipal Commissioner,

Sir,—It has been brought to the notice of the Trustees that the private roadway shown on Major Laughton's survey map as running through the portion of Frere Land Company's estate which was not taken over by the Port Trust through Gorupdeoroad to Chinchpoogly-road, is about to be built over. With regard to this, I am directed to intimate that although the road has not been used for some years, yet the Trustees are of opinion that the growing trade at the north end of the island, and the rapid increase of mill buildings at Parel and on the Flats, render it undesirable that a line of roadway which years ago was considered necessary for the wants of the district should now be built over; and they would accordingly suggest that the site be acquired by the Municipality for the construction thereon of a public road.—I have, &c.,

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Port Trust.

The Commissioner urged that, as suggested by the Port Trustees in the above letter, the Municipality should take immediate steps to secure the land in question.

It was resolved that the Commissioner should at once enter into negotiations with the owners of the land, and report the result on Saturday.

The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday).

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. James Thorburn presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Dickson (Edward, Bates and Co.); Melli and Tintner (A. Blascheck and Co.); Macaulay (Ewart, Latham and Co.); Wilson (Finlay, Muir and Co.); Forbes (C. H. B. Forbes and Co.); S. F. Patel (Framjee, Sands and Co.); Feidler (Gaddum and Co.); Henrichs (Glade and Co.); Campbell and Hempson (Graham and Co.); Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.); W. Lang (Lang, Moir and Co.); Beaufort (Lyon and Co.); Macdonald (C. Macdonald and Co.); Mackay (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.); Byrne (Pelly and Co.); Poole (Peel, Cassels and Co.); Fachiri (Ralli Brothers); Steiner (Volkart Brothers); Wyer (Wallace and Co.); Janni (the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company); Wood (the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company); Parker (the P. and O. S. N. Co.); Bozzoni (the Rubattino S. N. Co.)

THE MODE OF ELECTING A CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The chairman said that the first item of business had reference to the election of the deputy chairman. The present system, by which the chairman and deputy chairman were nominated together, had not worked well. He therefore moved that the following alteration be made in the rules with respect to the election of the Committee :—"That the deputy chairman be elected by the new chairman and the retiring Committee, and that it is desirable that he should be a merchant; and if carried to make such alterations in the rules under Rule VIII as may be necessary." Some members, the chairman remarked, might object to that part of the resolution which stated that the deputy chairman should be a merchant, as being invidious. The matter was now, however, before the meeting, and it would be for any gentleman who might prefer any other mode of election than that proposed to move an amendment.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel seconded the proposition.

Mr. Lang remarked that it might be considered invidious to their banking, shipping, and railway friends to make it a condition that the deputy chairman should be a merchant. He moved an amendment to the following effect :—That a separate ballot be held for the election of chairman and deputy chairman on different days, and that the rules of the Chamber be altered accordingly; that the election of chairman should take place first.

Mr. Melli seconded the amendment, saying that it was not desirable that the deputy chairman should be a merchant.

Mr. Macdonald supported the amendment, which was subsequently agreed to.

REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Chairman said that lately they had been looking into the financial position of the Chamber and that they had reason to expect there would again be a surplus. They thought that the best way of dealing with the question of the surplus was to reduce the subscriptions from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15, which would absorb about Rs. 3,000. He moved a resolution to that effect, and it was unanimously agreed to.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

The next business before the meeting was the consideration of certain proposed additions to, and alterations in the tonnage scale. The special Committee appointed to consider the question reported that the measurement of the following articles had been tested, with the following results :—Salt.—This article was not tested, but according to the custom of the port the scale is 28 Indian maunds of 82 2-7 lbs. to the ton, on quantity shipped, both for steamers and ships, and the Committee agreed that this scale should be adopted. Bone meal and bone dust.—60 bags of bone meal of 210 lbs. each were stowed, being equivalent to 22½ cwt. Buffalo horns in bundles.—30 bundles of 1 cwt. each were stowed; and it was agreed that the scale should be fixed at 6 cwt. for steamers and 8 cwt. for ships. Jowaree, bajree, and lang (in bags).—60 bags of 1½ cwt. of each of these articles were stowed in the Chamber's box, but, as the last row was swelling out, it was unanimously agreed that 8 bags should be deducted, giving an actual measurement of 18 1-5 cwt. to the ton. Mussoor (in bags).—60 bags of 1½ cwt. were stowed in the Chamber's box, but, as the last row was swelling out, it was unanimously agreed that 4 bags should be deducted, giving an actual measurement of 19⅘ cwt. to the ton. Mowra flowers.—61 bags of 180 lbs. each were stowed in the Chamber's box, giving an actual measurement of 20 4-7 cwt. to the ton. Ground-nuts (unshelled).—36 bags of 84 lbs. each were stowed in the box, and there was space for about ¼ bags more, altogether 40 bags of 84 lbs., equal to 3,360 lbs = 6 cwt. to the ton. Rice (table rice in Calcutta).—60 bags of 1½ cwt. each were stowed in the box, and it was agreed that the scale should be fixed at 18 cwt. to the ton for steamers.

The chairman said that some of them would remember that in 1881 a Special Committee was appointed to deal with the question of the tonnage scale, and that they made certain recommendations which were approved of by the Chamber. Letters had also been received at different times bringing to the notice of the Committee the fact that certain articles which were not included in the tonnage scale should be measured. The present list divided itself into two branches, namely, additions and alterations. He would in the first place move the adoption of the additions proposed, which were as follow :—

	Steamers. To t e ton.	Ships. To the ton.
Salt	28 Idn. mds. of 82 2-7 lbs.	28 Idn. mds. of 82 2-7 lbs.
Bone meal and bone dust.....	20 cwt,	.. 20 cwt.
B u f f a l o horns in bundles .	6 cwt.	.. 8 ,,
G r o u n d-nuts (unshelled)...	8 cwt.	.. 8 ,,

Mr. Fachiri seconded the proposition.

Mr. Parker, on rising to oppose the proposition, said he would not detain the meeting by repeating former arguments, as the question had lately been very clearly put before them in one of the local newspapers by Mr. Janni. Shipowners took their standpoint on this—that the largest known tonnage was 20 cwts., or by measurement 50 feet, and that consequently a ton of 18 cwts. was equivalent to a measurement of 45 feet, and 16 cwts. to 40 feet. The Chamber, however, wished to impose upon them 18 cwts., and even in some cases 20 cwts. as being equivalent to 40 feet. That was an injustice not only to shipowners but to cotton shippers and others, because if the new tonnage scale came into force they would have to pay 12½ per cent. extra freight without receiving any advantage for it. For if a shipowner were prepared to charter a steamer at 32s. now, he would, when the new scale came in force, raise his terms to 36s. This would not matter to the shippers of wheat and seeds, as they would get extra space for the extra freight, while cotton shippers would continue to pay upon 40 cubic feet. This was a point which he thought had quite escaped attention at the last meeting. The proposed alteration in the tonnage scale had been opposed from the first by the representatives of the shipowners in Bombay, and more strongly by their principals in London. The shipowners could not agree to any alteration in the scale of the kind contemplated by the Chamber, as they had not been consulted at all in the matter. Had that been done, it was possible that an arrangement could have been arrived at which would be satisfactory to all parties. Instead of that, the Chamber had laid down a law which he was afraid they would find it difficult to enforce. Since the last meeting which had been held on the subject, the representatives of the shipowners in Bombay had sent a protest to the Committee, besides which numerous representations had been received from London. When Mr. Mowat's Committee sat, the documents were printed and circulated immediately; and these papers ought to have been treated in the same manner, but they were not. The protests from the Shipowners' Association had not only not been circulated, but had been lost.

The chairman.—They were circulated, but unfortunately they have, as you say, been lost.

Mr. Parker, continuing, said he did not think that all the members of the Chamber had seen the documents. It was certainly a very strange circumstance that important documents like the protests of the Shipowners' Association should be lost. No copies of them were to be kept in the Chamber; if they had been printed this accident would have been avoided. Nothing, Mr. Parker continued, had occurred in that Chamber to cause so much ill-feeling and discord as the tonnage scale. It was desirable that they should avoid this dissension, as it was calculated to bring about a state of things which would lessen the influence and importance of the Chamber. When the representatives from the Bombay Chamber were aware that protests had been sent from the shipowners in London, they had urged the Committee to recommend the Chamber to reconsider their decision, or at any rate to hold it in abeyance. He strongly urged that this course should be adopted now, as he considered it to be very desirable in the interests of the trade of the port. He then moved the following amendment :—"That in any addition to the tonnage scale the present old basis for ship and steamer tonnage shall be adhered to." He added that the amendment was supported by the P. and O. Company, the B. I. S. N. Company, the owners of the Hall Line, Messrs. Bates and Co., the Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Company, the Rubbatino Company, the owners of the Clan Line, &c.

Mr. Mackay seconded the amendment. He said it would be a great pity if the Chamber made use of its majority to override the views of those members who were interested in the shipping. He found that the letter which was addressed to the Chamber, suggesting that the proposed additions should be made to the tonnage scale, bore the signatures of 25 gentlemen, each of whom had not exported a single cargo of the articles mentioned in the list during the last six months. He certainly thought that in a matter of this sort members of the Chamber who were not interested in the export of those articles should not vote. In the same way, he would not, where there was a question of principle involved in regard to piecegoods, vote either one way or the other. He thought it would be very much better, as Mr. Parker had said, if a committee of representative shipowners and merchants were appointed and allowed to decide as to what the scale should be. The sea, he said, was a highway, on which I, now 21 have, had rights and arguments which applied to the reduction of railway rates, where there was a monopoly, did not apply to steamer freights.

Mr. Wilson said it was hardly fair to put down 20 cwts. of bone meal to the ton for steamers and ships.

Mr. Lang contended that Mr. Parker's remarks had no bearing on the subject at present under discussion, as the question like that had long since been settled. He did not think it was fair for gentlemen who had been defeated once to endeavour by a side-wind to get up a second discussion. It was always open for them to express their views in the Chamber, and if possible to carry conviction with them. Mr. Parkers remarke were merely a *resumé* of what he had stated on a former occasion; and they had no bearing at all on the present question.

After some further discussion, the amendment was put to the meeting and lost. The original proposition was then carried.

The chairman said that in reference to the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Parker about the loss of some of the documents, he would say that there had not been the slightest disinclination on the part of the Committee to show those documents to the members. He had been told that most of the members had seen the papers. They were now unfortunately lost; but he hoped they would turn up at some future date.

The meeting next proceeded to consider certain other alterations in the tonnage scale.

The chairman proposed that "jowaree, bajree, and lang be taken at 18 cwt to the ton for steamers and 20 cwt. for ships; mussoor (in bags) at 20 cwt. for steamers and ships; mowra flowers at 20 cwt. for steamers and ships; and rice at 18 cwt. for steamers and 20 cwt. for ships.

Mr. Wyer seconded the resolution.

Mr. Lang proposed, and Mr. Fachiri seconded, an amendment that the alterations be accepted, with the exception that mowra flowers be taken at 18 cwt. to the ton for steamers and 20 cwt. for ships."

Mr. Parker proposed, and Mr. Mackay seconded, an amendment, "That in any alteration to the tonnage scale, the present or old basis should be adhered to."

Seven voted in favour of the last amendment, and eleven against it.

Mr. Lang's amendment was then carried.

The meeting then separated.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* SORABJEE BHIKAJEE AND ANOTHERS

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. Oomedram, first-class magistrate of Surat, acquitting the accused for a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The accused were Sorabjee Bhikajee, Byramjee Bhikajee, Jamaspjee Pallonjee, and Bhikajee Byramjee, Parsee priests residing at Bulsar. The third accused, the father of the first two, had died since the order of acquittal was made. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., appeared for the appellants; Mr. Mankshah appeared in support of the appeal, while Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Nagindas, appeared to argue against it.

The facts of the case, as they appeared in the magistrate's finding, are these. The complainant Cursetjee Pirozjee, a son of the Parsee high priest of Bulsar, was going, said at 3 a.m. on the 26th Dec., 1882, to perform a religious ceremony at the house of a patron, when the accused Sorabjee and Byramjee gave him blows by means of sticks, and Jamaspjee and Bhickajee seized his neck and wrists while the former two were beating him. The complainant, who had received severe injuries, was removed to his house in a cart. He was unable to follow his ordinary occupation from 26th December, 1882, to 7th February, 1883. Three of the accused had made confessions before the third-class Magistrate of Bulsar, which had been sent up for the trying Magistrate. Before the latter, the accused denied having committed the offence, and three of them stated that they were much ill-treated by the police and compelled to make the confessions. The confession of Sorabjee was taken by the third-class Magistrate in a manner which (in the trying Magistrate's opinion) was not justifiable. The accused were kept in police custody for three days, and three of them were not released till they made confessions, first before the police, and subsequently before the third-class magistrate. The offence was bailable, and the police were not justified in keeping the accused in custody for three days. The first-class magistrate held, under the circumstances, that the confessions of two of the accused were illegal and not admissible against them. The third-class Magistrate had acted irregularly in sending the confessions to the police. Most of the evidence was hearsay; and looking to all the circumstances of the case, the first-class Magistrate acquitted all the accused.

The Government of Bombay appealed from that decision on the ground that the acquittal was contrary to law, that it was opposed to the weight of the evidence; and that the confessions, to which objection had been raised, were properly taken and ought to have been duly weighed.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, thought that the confessions of the accused ought to have been received in evidence. They therefore reversed the order of acquittal and sent back the case to the same magistrate, who should consider the confessions along with the other evidence and adjudicate upon the case or commit it to the Court of Sessions, should he think it advisable to do so.

THE BHUJ SCHOOL OF ART.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bhuj School of Art took place, on the 26th November, at 4-30 p.m., in the central hall of the school. There were present—His Highness Maharaja Khengerjee, Rao of Cutch, Colonel A. M. Phillips, Political Agent and President of the Council of Administration, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Withers, Mrs. and Miss Nuthall, Dr. Barren, Dewan Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Mr. Maneckial Narotumdas, Naib Dewan, Rao Bahadur Khushalrai Sarabhai, Revenue Commissioner, Dr. Dorabjee, Mr. Dulputram Pranjivan, Educational Inspector, Mr. Chotalal Sevuckram, Tator to His Highness the Rao, Mr. Jeyshunker, Police Commissioner, Mr. Maneckial Sakerlal, M. A., LL.B., Head Master of the Alfred High School, Bhuj, Jadeja Nagunjee Hajojee of Nagrecho, Mr. J. D' Esperance, Superintendent, School of Art, Mr. V. D' Esperance, Mr. Chunilal Gopalraj, Superintendent of the Mint, and several others, including a number of local artizans.

The proceedings were opened by the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, addressing the assembly as follows :—Your Highness, Colonel Phillips, ladies, and gentlemen,—Before we proceed with the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bhuj School of Art, for which, as you are all aware, we have assembled here this evening, it would perhaps be well that I should say a few words as to the origin of the institution, and its general progress since its establishment. In 1876-77 the Council of Regency formed by the British Government for administering the affairs of Cutch, during the minority of His Highness Maharaja Khengarjee took up the subject of education, as one of the most important which claimed its attention. A comprehensive scheme was drawn up with the help of Mr. Dulpatram, our Educational Inspector, for the extension and improvement of the State Education, Department, and after consultation with Dr. Buhler, an experienced educationist, several measures were adopted under the able guidance of Colonel Barton, the then President of the Council of Regency, to ensure the object in view. The following extract from Colonel Barton's minute will explain how the School of Art came into existence :—"Mr. Manibhai has spoken to me more than once regarding the establishment of a School of Art. I think the idea an excellent one, and that no time should be lost in starting the institution. The workmen of Cutch are exceedingly intelligent, and there is no doubt that the erection of the new palace has given them many opportunities of becoming acquainted with many processes of which they were previously ignorant. There are many substances in Cutch which can be applied in the useful arts. There are stones and marbles of every variety, plastic clays, materials for glass-making, and other raw materials in abundance. Artificers have already made considerable progress in the manufacture of cutlery. The silverware of Cutch is famous, and the embroidery of Cutch is equal to that of Sind. There is, however, a lack of design visible in all the productions of the present day. The silverware is rapidly degenerating both in form and workmanship; while embroidery follows stereotyped patterns, and rarely attempts anything new. I think the first step in the establishment of a school of art is to institute a school of design." A school of design was accordingly started in July, 1877, under Mr. J. D'Esperance, whose services were obtained from the Bombay School of Art; and subsequently classes were added for wood-work, stone-carving, and modelling. At the outset there were 11 students; the number gradually increased to 45, a figure which has generally been maintained. The school has thus been in existence for the last six years, and the report which will just be read by Mr. J. D'Esperance has reference to the last year, 1882. While in Cutch I carefully watched the working of the institution for the first three years of its career, and on my return to this province last August, after an absence of three years, I made particular inquiries as to the practical results it had attained. The test I applied was the simple one of having a statement drawn up showing how many persons in all have availed themselves of the tuition imparted at the school, and in what way they have been benefited thereby. I find that 163 persons in all attended the institution from the date of its establishment up to last July. Of these 37 are still in the school and may be thus classified :—(1st) Those whose attendance exceeds over a period of two years and upwards, 21; (2nd) Those whose attendance ranges between one and two years, 6; (3rd) Those whose attendance is between six months and one year, 2; (4) Those whose attendance is limited to a period of less than six months, 8. Those in the last two classes, in all numbering ten, may be considered as mere beginners; those in the second class (six) are doing well in the drawing class; while those coming under class 1, (21) also show very much better progress; 12 of these have been in the school for nearly five years and upwards, of whom six have so far advanced as to be able to compete for the second grade art examination of the Bombay School of Art. All the 21 have, I am told, a good idea of drawing and design, seven are moreover good hands at embroidery, and one is a clever carpenter. Deducting from the total number of 163 above referred to, 37, the number still continuing at the school, there remain 126 persons who have left the institution. Adopting the same classification as above, it appears that 12 come under the first class, *i.e.*, those who attended the school for two years and more; 20 come under the second class, or those who attended from one to two years; 31 under the third class *i.e.*, whose attendance varies from six to twelve months; and 57 under the fourth class, those who attended for less than six months. The last or fourth class may be rejected from consideration. The novelty of the institution perhaps attracted them to it, but, as is generally the case, the interest thus created soon faded away. The third class also does not help much in creating any productive force in connection with the question under reference, except perhaps to show that the persons were, as the native proverb goes, "Arambh Shoor," *i.e.*, brave only in the beginning, and that preserverance which is of the most consideration, is entirely wanting on their part. The second and the first class put together make up 38 pupils, and I have taken pains to ascertain how they have been employed since they left the school. The result is gratifying. Nine have obtained scholarships and attend the Bombay School of Art; 2 are employed in the Bhuj School of Art itself as assistants; 11 are working in Cutch silver-work; 3 have turned out painters; 2 good solats (masons), 6 good carpenters, 2 draftsmen, 1 embroiderer, and the rest have acquired more or less knowledge of drawing, which will help them a great deal in their respective professions. I am informed that the better ideas of drawing and design which these youths obtained at the School of Art has had some effect in the general improvement of Cutch workmanship. Such, briefly speaking, are the results of the working of the institution; and I think, considering all the circumstances, they may be accepted as satisfactory. It is true that the number of the advanced and successful students is small, very small, but following the opinion of an eminent statesman, I would prefer one pupil receiving a sound and complete education at the expense of a thousand rupees to 333 pupils receiving only a superficial training at the rate of Rs. 3 per head. But there is no denying that much yet remains to be done. A sound scientific and technical education is the crying want of India, and Cutch is no exception. When we review the history of most of the Western nations, which now occupy a prominent place in the scale of civilization, we cannot but feel that it is their excellence in science and art which has greatly contributed to make them what they are. There was a time when India held a high place among the nations of the world, and her arts and manufactures were considerably admired. Subsequently amidst the vicissitudes which the social, civil and military throughout the land passed, the decline of her industrial arts was a necessary result of the decay brought on by time. A resuscitation and improvement of India's dying industries, and the full development of her abundant resources, is a consummation which is looked forward to by every patriotic native of India, under the benign sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; and as a means to this much desired end, it is of the utmost importance to foster a taste for technical education. And we have, I think, enough of mere clerks and accountants. I can say from my experience that a petty vacancy in a public office stirs up a great number of applicants; but when you want a superior workman and go to the bazaar, you have to wait for some time before you find one who fully meets with your approval. This, then, is a want which, while giving every possible encouragement to primary education, has also to be supplied by establishing schools of art and industries in different parts of the country, and enabling promising youths to proceed to advanced foreign countries, and be trained in some useful arts and manufactures. This question is so intimately connected with the regeneration of India that it has deservedly attracted the attention of the thinking portion of the Indian public and the enlightened British statesmen of the day. The example set by China and Japan in annually sending out youths to Europe and America to be trained in the useful arts and manufactures of the West no doubt deserves imitation. When the vast sums of money considered, the industrial and art schools hitherto established appear to be a mere drop in the ocean; and their extension is admitted on all hands to be a pressing necessity. Under existing circumstances it will perhaps be necessary to hold out inducement, in the shape of small monthly stipends, to poor boys attending such institutions but when once the people begin to understand the advantages of the tuition imparted to them, such artificial support may be gradually withdrawn. It is a matter of gratification that Cutch has proved a congenial soil for rearing up such an useful institution. I believe I am right in concluding that this is owing in no small degree to the artistic taste displayed by the natives of the Province. This praiseworthy taste is, according to a well-known traditional account, due to the impetus given to art by a native adventurer who was a man of very high mechanical talent, and who visited Europe in the last century. This man was Ramsing Malum, who, so runs the tradition, was taken by a Dutch vessel as a pirate, and carried away to Holland. After a long residence in Europe, Ramsing returned to India, and his services were engaged by Rao Lukhputjee, who built the palace at Bhuj known as the Aina Mehal, or crystal palace. It is said that Ramsing established a cannon foundry, founded silk and glass manufactories, made clocks, and minutely copied patterns of European models and figures. So well did he teach that the mechanical skill for which Cutch craftsmen are famous, is generally traced to his training. Well, if one enterprising man could do so much at a time when perpetual feuds kept the country in an unsettled condition, we may well hope that under the rule of an enlightened Prince like His Highness Maharaja Khengarjee, and the benign protection of the great British nation, the soil of Cutch will succeed in producing at least a few Ramsings whose names will be incontestably joined with the development of Cutch art and manufactures. I fear I have detained you, ladies and gentlemen, rather long, but I trust the importance of the subject will be accepted as a sufficient excuse. I know the great interest which English ladies evince in the promotion of fine arts, and if only their idea of beauty in natural forms were well understood by our artists and given effect to in their work, I may safely predict a successful business for them. On behalf of His Highness I have to thank you, Colonel Phillips and ladies and gentlemen, for the trouble you have taken in giving us the pleasure of your company. In conclusion, I have to discharge an agreeable and pleasing duty, and that is, to request Mrs. Phillips to do His Highness the honour of distributing the prizes as soon as Mr. D'Esperance has read his report.

The annual report of the school for 1882 was then read by Mr. D'Esperance, and Mrs. Phillips distributed prizes to the successful pupils. These consisted of watches, drawing materials, books, clothes, &c. A select piece of Guzerati poetry, specially composed for the occasion by the head-master of the Mahomedan school, was sung by a group of boys. Colonel Phillips then made a brief but very impressive speech in Guzerati, encouraging the pupils to perseveringly continue in their course of study and prove themselves in time competent artizans. He also expressed to His Highness the great pleasure Mrs. Phillips and other ladies, and gentlemen, felt in taking part in so interesting a ceremony. Several specimens of the work of the pupils which were exposed to view were then inspected by the assembly, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following candidates have passed in addition to those whose names have already been published :—

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION

PASS.—Himatsing Gajsing Advani, Gopal Bapujee Alekar, Ganesh Vishnoo Athale, Chinubhai Madhubhai Bakshi, Gopal Vaman Bapat, Krishnajee Ballaj Bendigiri, Shivram Eitaji Bhanle, Hanmant Venkatesh Chilmulgund, Kisavlal Ratanlal Daphtari, Umedram Girdharlal Divan, Ezekiel Moses Ezekiel, Shapurshah Hormusjee Hodivala, Krishnarao Balvant Kanhk, Lalchand Rasmal Kundunmalani, Dalpatrai Rochiram Lalwani, Motichand Javerchand Mehta, Vithal Shanker Nem, Hari Krishna Paranjapye, Damodhur Ganesh Patvardhan, Shevram Keshav Risvadkar, Krishnajee Vishnu Sohoni, Tanaukram Mansukhram Tripathi.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 180, has been awarded to Hari Krishna Paranjaphe, of Deccan College.

The Melvill Memorial scholarship, of the value of Rs. 20 per measen, tenable for two years, has been awarded to Chaturbhai Valabbhai Patel of Baroda College, formerly Gujarat college.

The Sir Frank Souter scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Akhund Golam Mahomed Gulam Ali, of Elphinstone College.

FIRST EXAMINATION, BACHELOR OF ARTS.

PASS.—Shankar Ganesh Deshpande and Dinshah Fardunjee Mehta.

The Varjivandas Madhaodas Sanskrit scholarship, of the value of Rs. 180 per annum, has been awarded to Sakharam Keshav Bhagvat, of Elphinstone College, for passing the first B. A. examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

The Sir Frank Souter scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Sirajdin Abdul Fattah Moulvi, of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkley prize, of books of the value of Rs. 150, has been awarded to Visvesvaraiya Mokshagundam, B.A., of the College of Science, Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT CALCUTTA.

YESTERDAY morning, Calcutta had the pleasure of welcoming their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in a manner which showed that however the various communities comprising the population may differ on political questions, they are at least united in their devotion to the Throne. The hour of arrival had been fixed for 8-30 a.m., but from early dawn, streams of carriages and pedestrians were winding their way to the Howrah railway station, and by 8 o'clock, every street in the line of route, with every building in those streets, were literally swarming with spectators. It is almost superfluous to say that every prominent place of business, particularly the Trades' houses in Dalhousie square, east, and Old Court House-street, were most lavishly and artistically dressed out in a profusion of foliage and bunting, which, with the gay and variegated dresses of the ladies, scores of whom paced almost every portion and balcony, presented an appearance as lively as it was imposing. Where all had striven to do their best, it is scarcely necessary to particularise specially any comparison can therefore be made these, however well meant, are not appreciated yet. In passing along this street one could not help remarking that there had been a friendly struggle at rivalry, and that each had endeavoured to outshine the other in their loyalty. The Great Eastern Hotel, with its new and imposing porticos stood out like a giant among so many dwarfs, and it must be confessed was fittingly, not say elaborately, decorated. Hewitson and Co., the next imposing structure in Old Court House-street, also gaudily dressed, as were the smaller, though not less important edifices occupied by Messrs. Cooke and Kelvy, Bathgate and Co., Monteith and Co., and Peliga and Co., on the opposite side of the way. The other trading houses, namely, Alexander Cumming (late F. W. Baker and Co.), Rodda and Co., Newman and Co., Arlington and Co., and Smith, Stanistreet and Co., were also well to the fore; while in the immediate vicinity of the Government House—that is to say, Messrs. Cuthbertson and Harper, Francis, Ramsay and Co., Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co., Scott, Thomson and Co.—the same commendable zeal was evinced by employed to manifest their loyalty. In Dalhousie Square, north, the Writers' Buildings, without the addition of any flags and foliage is in itself a grand and imposing spectacle, and looked all the grand with the sea of human faces which adorned the upper and lower porticos and with the numerous flags which floated aloft. In Clive-street the Custom house at one end, and the East India Railway House at the other, were also handsomely decorated, while in Fairlie place, the buildings occupied by the I G. S. N. Co, and the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris were sim ply enveloped in bunting. The different mercantile houses in Strand-road, particularly those of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agelasto and Co. Hoare, Miller and Co. were also gaily apparelled; and altogether the scene throughout the line of route was immensely effective and showed beyond question that the residents of the metropolis of India are as loyal in their devotion to the Queen as the residents of any other part of her Majesty's dominions. We now purpose to give a few details of the arrangements made for the reception of his Royal Highness on the Surrey side of the river. The railway authorities had left nothing undone to make the station-house present as attractive an appearance as possible. As at Calcutta, so at Howrah, foliage and bunting were lavishly employed in decoration, particular attention having been paid in dressing out the civil station platform, the Royal Standard was hoisted on a flag-staff placed over the portico, flanked on either side with the British Ensign and the Union Jack. The vestibule, leading to the platform, was decked out with wreaths of leaves prettily arranged, and on each side of red cloth, over which the Royal couple were to pass in order to get to their conveyance, rows of chairs and benches had been placed for the accommodation of ladies, who it need scarcely be said, mustered strong. The crowd at Howrah, and on the Howrah Bridge, was, perhaps, greater than anywhere else. The road along the station, and up to the Howrah end of the Bridge, was thronged with ladies and gentlemen in carriages and on foot; while crowds of all classes of people had taken up their stand on the footpaths of the bridge itself. Looking down the river from the bridge, in the direction of Kidderpore, the spectacle presented by the shipping, all dressed out in their gayest and best, baffle description. Two triumphal arches had been erected at either end of the bridge; the arch at the Howrah end bearing the inscription, "Welcome to Calcutta," and on the Calcutta end, displaying the words "Welcome to Calcutta." The opportunty had also been taken to decorate the Toll Inspector's house at Howrah, and one flag, which was more conspicuously displayed than the rest, bore the words "God Bless the Empress Queen." The little signal-house in the centre of the Bridge attracted much attention. On the platform in front, several chairs had been placed for the accommodation of ladies, and the triangular frame work of the house, the words "Long live the Duke and Duchess" had been very artistically let in cotton. The special in which their Royal Highness travelled arrived at 8-45 a. m., Calcutta time. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Magistrate of Howrah, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled on the platform. As the Duke and Duchess stepped out of their saloon carriage, Mrs. E. Kieth's little girl went up and presented a bouquet of flowers to Her Royal Highness. The Volunteers, who furnished a guard of honour 167 strong, presented arms, and the band played the National anthem. His Royal Highness, who was in the uniform of a general officer, then passed along the line of Volunteers, the band playing march. Then as the Royal couple left the platform and passed into the vestibule, a bouquet of flowers was again presented to Her Royal Highness by Mrs. Wilson's little girl, and some half dozen other little girls preceded the Royal visitors, strewing flowers before them. Their Royal Highnesses had scarcely passed the vestibule when the gentlemen present commenced a cheer, which was taken up by those outside the station, and soon the entire line of spectators on the Howrah side of the bridge were cheering lustily. As their Highnesses stepped into the conveyance which was in attendance for them, the company of Native Infantry, who were drawn up outside the station, presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem.—*Statesman*.

A SOLDIER PRINCE.

THE acceptance by the Duke of Connaught of a command in India follows naturally upon his employment in Egypt last year. It was clearly intended that he should make the army his career, or he would not have been appointed to lead the Guards Brigade in that campaign, in despite of precedent, and with glaring injustice to older, more deserving, and better qualified officers. The disappointment caused by that supersession was not the less keen that it found but little expression at the time. More would have been heard of it had not the Guards been too loyal and well bred to cavil even at august interference with their time-honoured privileges. We have now a second and a still more plain indication of the Royal desire to push the Duke of Connaught to the front. No Prince of the Blood would willingly undergo lengthened exile in an irksome climate without some definite object in view. There may be no present glory to be easily and quickly reaped, as in the short but brilliantly successful Egyptian War; but the reward now held out to him, if more remote, is distinct and tangible. Indian experience is, with reason, considered of nearly inestimable value to him who would hold high military station and master the intricacies of our military affairs. Indian service may be too often hampered and hindered by narrow-minded administrative prejudice and old-fashioned routine; but to those who see it on the staff, or in the higher grades, it brings breadth of view and wider knowledge of detail. Divisional generals in our Eastern garrison have often the control of large districts and the command of considerable bodies of men. They are thrown, at times, upon their resources, and have to solve difficulties and make prompt decisions on their own account. The Duke of Connaught may, therefore, be expected to return from India wiser, more self-reliant, a better soldier, and a more practically-instructed commander. A spell of Indian service will do still more for him. Although we may be sure that it will be made as pleasant as possible for him, and that he will spend at least a portion of every year in the salubrious atmosphere of the hills, he will have earned the credit of having served his country under circumstances of much inconvenience and discomfort to himself. These, it is no doubt anticipated, will constitute substantial claims to further advancement. All things have their turn on this round ball, and the day must come when by the simple efflux of time the Duke of Cambridge must retire from the post he has so long conscientiously and honourably filled. What more natural than that another Royal Prince, in the prime of life and vigour, carefully and elaborately trained for the purpose, should succeed him as Commander-in-Chief?

It is a far cry to Loch Awe, and much may happen before this seemingly easy, and probably, to Royal ideas, desirable, consummation is reached. That it is certain to come to pass is assumed somewhat prematurely in certain circles, and by some journals. A protest cannot be too early or too positively entered against this conclusion. It may be taken as certain that the vacancy, whenever it occurs, will not be filled quite out of hand. There must be discussion, delay, hesitation. Parliament, the press, the country at large will insist upon having a voice in the decision and will speak very plainly indeed. The question has wider bearings than that of the mere patronage, of prince succeeding prince. The issue

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

FROM a business point of view the past week has been one of great inactivity. Cotton, our chief article of Export, has been quiet in tone, and the few transactions which have taken place have been for the New Crop for forward delivery. The position of the home and American markets is by no means reassuring, while the prices ruling here compare unfavourably with those current on the other side—thus affording very little inducement for shipments. In Wheat, the dull and drooping tone of the home markets has served to check the existing demand. In Oilseeds there is some business doing at rather lower prices. Linseed has been done to a moderate extent, but owing to limited stocks of Rapeseed on the spot, the transactions reported therein are insignificant. Freights opened steady, and for a day or two it was not possible to book weight under 20s. and Measurement under 21s. 3d. The want of cargo, however, subsequently caused rates to decline, and by ready steamers 18s. 9d. is now practicable for both Wheat and Cotton. Forward rates still rule high. In Imports there has been a moderate enquiry on up-country account, but it has been freely met by Native importers. It is reported that stocks both here and in the interior are in excess of all present requirements. Money remains fairly easy. Government Paper has been quiet at a slight decline. Shares are steadier, particularly the Press Securities. Exchange has been firm, and closes with a few fluctuations at an advance of 1-32d. over the rate ruling seven days ago.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return, published on Monday last, shows a falling off in the trade demand, as indicated by the decrease in the loans and bills discounted, to the extent of about 13¼ lakhs. Owing, however, to the withdrawals of Private Deposits, amounting to about 19½ lakhs, the Bank's Cash Balance has run down to 104½ lakhs, a reduction of 7¼ lakhs on that of the preceding week.

EXCHANGE for the mail opened firm at a partial advance of 1-32d. for demand Bank paper, but as the rise was not general, at the close of business on Saturday, there was no alteration in rates, which were 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank bills and 1s. 7 23-32d. for three months' Credits. On Monday the tone was no healthier, although some business took place between the Exchange Banks at 1s. 7¾d. for six months' sight. There was an improvement of 1-32d. all round on the following day—Tuesday,—and at one time 1s. 7 9-16d. was quoted for demand, while telegraphic was done at 1s. 7¾d., forward rates being named 1-32d. higher. Three months' Credit could only be placed at 1s. 7 25-32d. Owing, however, to the want of ready Mercantile bills making to any extent, there were some willing buyers on Wednesday of three months' Credits at 1s. 7¾d., Bank demand remaining at 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d. On Thursday there was a feeling of weakness apparent, notwithstanding the firm tone of Calcutta, where Bank demand was quoted at 1s. 7 9-16d., and six months' Credits at 1s. 7 31-32d. to 1s. 8d. Business in three months' Credit was done at 1s. 7¾d., and Demand Bank paper could not be obtained at better than 1s. 7 17-32d. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Three Months' Sight	1s. 7½d.
Credits, do.	1s. 7½d.
France, do.	Fcs. 2·07½ to 2·08.

The business transacted during the week has been on a moderate scale, and consists chiefly for forward delivery. Fair rates were offered and accepted for Government bills sold in London yesterday—Calcutta obtained 15 2-5 lakhs in Telegraphic and 3 1-5 lakhs in ordinary demand; Bombay and Madras getting 13 3-10 and 8 3-10 lakhs respectively in Telegraphic. The average rate of allotment was 1s. 7¾d. for both demand and transfers. Bar Silver has advanced to 50⅞d. per oz., but no specie shipments are advised during the week.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been a continued quiet feeling, and only a small amount of paper has been placed during the week at gradually declining rates. We quote :—4 per cents. Rs. 99⅝; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES.—Business was done in Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 840. Bank of Bombays advanced to Rs. 751½; but have receded to Rs. 750. In Land Companies, Colabas have improved to Rs. 800, and Port Cannings to Rs. 385. Press shares firm at a fair rise in rates during the past few days. Akbars have advanced to Rs. 1,160; Alberts to Rs. 1,225; Apollos to Rs. 385; Bombay Cottons to Rs. 1,300; East Indias at Rs. 1,450; Forts to Rs. 2,700; Mofussils to Rs. 427½; New Indians to Rs. 220; Prince of Wales to Rs. 660; Sinds to Rs. 570; and Volkarts to Rs. 850. Mill stock remained quiet in the early part of the week, but later on there was a fair enquiry, and in many cases an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share has been established. Transactions are reported in Albert Edwards at Rs. 625; Alliances at Rs. 955; Coorlas at Rs. 850; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 530; Empress at Rs. 885; Framjee Petits at Rs. 960; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,250; Imperials at Rs. 560; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,250; Khandeish at Rs. 955; Khataos at Rs. 1,095; Madras Uniteds at Rs. 3,200; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,040; Manockjees Petits at Rs. 1,410; Mazagons at Rs. 255; Morarjees at Rs. 1,560; Orientals at Rs. 727½; Parells at Rs. 335; People of Indias at Rs. 290; Prince of Wales at Rs. 280; Sasoons at Rs. 1,550; Sholapores at Rs. 1,550; Southern Indias at Rs. 530; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,005. There have been some very heavy fluctuations in Bombay and Burmah Tradings shares. They rose to Rs. 5,800, and then as rapidly to Rs. 6,500, on Saturday, the new issue being sold at Rs. 1,300; but a reaction set in on Monday, and they gradually fell to Rs. 5,300 and Rs. 1,075 respectively. At the close there are some buyers of the original issue at Rs. 5,400. Kemp and Company's shares have fallen to Rs. 340, but those of Treacher and Company have improved to Rs. 1,285 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Since the departure of last mail a quieter feeling has prevailed in the bazaar, and the demand has been confined to finer makes of 7 lbs. and medium qualities of 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, which however the native dealers have freely met with the large stocks which they at present hold. Owing to the recent advance in Manchester, there has been very little business transacted for forward delivery. In *Local Manufactures* there is not much doing, and prices are irregular.

Yarns.—There is rather a better feeling in the market for 30s Water, and favourite tickets are enquired for, but owing to heavy supplies there is no improvement in prices.

METALS.—*Copper* remains dull. Large parcels of *Braziers* have been placed "to arrive" at Rs. 44 to Rs. 44-4 per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* 50 cases of Elliott's brand on the spot have found buyers at Rs. 34-6 per cwt.

COALS are in better request, and for ready parcels rather higher prices have been paid.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has remained quiet throughout the week. The demand has been of a restricted nature, and confined chiefly to New Machine-Ginned Broach, Oomrawuttee and Dholleras descriptions for March and April delivery. Purchases on the spot have been very limited, and prices are about Re. 1 per candy lower, while for New Cotton the closing rates show a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. Until the American advices are of a more definite character, we cannot expect to see a healthy tone restored in the market.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Receipts.			
For the Week	24,226	14,050	21,434
Since 1st September	18,73,013	19,46,000	14,12,464
,, 1st January	16,90,642	16,95,916	12,74,663
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	23,835	13,332	14,386
Since 1st January	12,69,475	14,18,2384	9,35,0634
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	491	1,923	3,130
Since 1st January	83,150	86,351	72,012

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Oomrawuttee, F. G.	Rs. 174	= 4·35
Do. Good	,, 169	= 4·22
Do. F. G. F.	,, 161	= 4·02
Dholleras, F. G.	,, 173	= 4·32
Do. Good	,, 168	= 4·19
Do. F. G. F.	,, 160	= 3·99
Western, Good	,, 158	= 3·94
Do. F. G. F.	,, 149	= 3·72
Dharwar Sawginned, F. G. F.	,, 164	= 4·13
Compta	,, 142	= 3·56
New M. G. Broach, Good (March)	,, 212	= 5·30
,, Oomrawuttee, do. (March)	,, 180-182	= 4·56
,, Dholleras, Good (April)	,, 179	= 4·49
,, Bengal, Good	,, 150	= 3·79
,, Do. F. G.	,, 154	= 3·89

WHEAT has been dull in consequence of the weak position of the article at home, and low as prices have ruled here, a further fall of As. 8 to Re 1 per candy has taken place. The purchases have been on a very small scale. Some business in soft White Pessie for April-May delivery is reported at Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½, Yellow Rs. 25 to Rs. 25½, Luskari Rs. 23 to Rs. 23½, and Catha Rs. 20½ to Rs. 21 per candy.

Linseed has been quiet in sympathy with the tone of the home market, and as the demand lessened, rather lower prices were accepted by sellers. We quote ready Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt.; April-May delivery Rs. 5-9.

Rapeseed.—Although advices from home are not very encouraging, prices here are well kept up on account of small stocks on hand and limited supplies from the interior. The transactions of the week have been few.

Gingelly Seed has been done to a very fair extent on the spot at current quotations. White Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37½ and Mixed Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy.

Poppy Seed.—A moderate business is reported to have taken place in ready parcels at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£		£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	124	5 do.	89

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,388 tons, Captain J. Gill, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,483 tons, Captain M. T. Moss, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons Captain G. Miller, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownugar, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour, on the 5th instant from Bhownugar, (4th Dec.), with a general cargo, and 114 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mocca, 936 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Thomas Cassedy, Bei Janabai, and 19 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Bhownagar (s)	Nacoda	Bhownagur, Dec. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Inchulva (s)	Moss	Dunkirk.
	Mecca (s)	Mitchell	Zanzibar.
	Clan Stuart (s)	Miller	Liverpool.
	Sahara (s)	Gill	Port Said.
	Victoria (s)	Vipond	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee
Steamer Bhownagur, to Bhownagur.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.
ARRIVAL.
2 Pembroke Castle..Pierce .....Mauritius, Oct. 16.
DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.—Steamers Busheer, Pemba, Daphne, Bassein, and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Columba and Oakland.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

450—Balkrishna and B.—Narayen Moreshwar Kelker and another vs. Parakh Maganbhai Purshotumbhai—Janardhen G.

459—Tyabji and D.—Ardaseer Johangir Framji vs. Hirabai and others—H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbun Nursey and others—Tobin and R. Mackinnon and E.—Part heard.

292-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Wittoba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

191-83—Thackurdas and D.—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs. Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

147-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—Manockji Cursetji Shroff vs. Sorabji Framji Shroff and another—Ardeshir and H.

53-83—Prescot and W.—A. Buchanan and others vs Gordhun Pitamber—Crawford and B.

455-82—Tyabjee and D.—Futteh Alli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed—M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Champain, Col., Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
McReums, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.
Ross, Lieut.-Col. 1st Sikh Infantry, from leave, from England.
Watson, Lieut., Central India Horse, from leave from England.

DECEMBER 6.

Hutchinson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sialkote

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Barry, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., to join to Malligaum.

DECEMBER 6.

Cherry, Lieut.-Col., 4th Madras, Light Cavalry from leave, to Kamptee.
Anderson, Colonel 2nd Bombay Lancers, on duty, to Saugor.
Hutchinson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 7.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Saturday next, the 8th Instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Sections 12 to 24 page 136 to 157 Field Exercise will be practised. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m. and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses will have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

There will be drill at the following places until further orders, viz :—At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the E. G. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and at the Town Hall every Monday and Wednesday at 5 p.m.

E. Company will commence class firing on Monday next the 10th inst. Members of F. Company who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with E. Company. C. Company will Commence Position Drill on Monday next the 10th inst. parading at the Oval every morning at 6-30 a.m. until furthers. Members of E. and F. Companies who have not completed their Position drill are requested to do so with C. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3 GENERAL SUMMARY—LATE NEWS.
4 The Ilbert Bill.—Reception of the Viceroy at Calcutta.
5, 6 The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
7 Opening of the Calcutta Exhibition—MILITARY.
8 Departure of the Troopship Serapis—The Jhansi and Cawnpore Railway Project.
9 Crop and Weather Reports—Home Remittances—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
10 Arrest of Kakoo, Wadia—Departure of Sir James Fergusson for Calcutta—Wheat Cultivation in the Bombay Presidency—Horrible Murder at Poona.
11 Fire in a Cotton Press at Colaba—The New Town Hall Protest—The Bombay Tonnage Scale—Public Meeting of St. John's Ambulance Association—The Bombay Cotton Trade Association.
12 Bombay Natural History Society—The St. Andrew' Dinner at the Town Hall.
13 Fifth Criminal Sessions—CORRESPONDENCE—Sir Bartle Frere—Calcutta Politics.
14 N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—BENGAL.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Mr. Atkins and Lord Kimberley—The Hard Work of Princes.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Causes of the Movement in the Soudan—The Suez Canal Prospects—The Bank of Bombay Frauds.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Railway Extension—The Population of Bengal.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The War in the Soudan—Native Publications—Mr. Wallace's Case.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Female Education in India—The Egyptian Gendarmerie.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: American Foreign Policy—The Calcutta Demonstration.
20 The Recent Abu Raid.—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA
21 The Maltby Case—BURMAH—AFGHANISTAN—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
22 Government of India Orders—BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
23 MONEY MARKET—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR ..... JOHN WILSON.
LESSEE & MANAGER ..... DENBIGH NEWTON.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT!

AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES.

GRAND SPECIAL PATRONAGE AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

USUAL PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCES AT THE EDEN THEATRE.

Children's afternoon, at 3 p. m.
Admission: As. 6 only.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MACMILLAN—December 6, at Bombay, J. F. Macmillan, Sub-Editor of the *Pioneer* and formerly of the *Bombay Gazette*.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLYTH—November 2, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Dunbar Blyth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIMSON—HILTON—December 1, at Calcutta, Alfred Simson, to Berta Mary Annesley, daughter of Major T. W. Hilton, late Bengal Army.

WINTLE—SHUTTLEWORTH—December 1, at Bankipore, Charles Macdonald Wintle, Bengal Police, son of Major General E. C. Wintle, to Alice, Margaretta Shortt, daughter of E. J. Shuttleworth, District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—December 1, at Calcutta, Gertrude, the dearly beloved infant of Patrick and Gertrude MacGregor, aged two months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

THE Defence Association sends us to-day another of its well-considered telegrams. The excitement against the Ilbert Bill at home is, we are informed, increasing. Mr. Atkins is addressing crowded meetings, and obtaining votes which would be unanimous but for a solitary dissentient who turns up like the one Cossack in Russian bulletins to show that the victory was not procured without vanquishing opposition, however feeble and ineffectual. Mr. Branson also is on the war-path, and has it seems even succeeded in speaking at meetings in two towns on one day. The list of cities where meetings are being held reads like half-a-page from Bradshaw's Railway Guide. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the progress made. The only wonder is that it is so complete. Except the one dissentient who puts in an appearance at successive gatherings to declare that he alone is in favour of the Ilbert Bill, there is no sign of any opposition to the opposition. This puzzles us, though no doubt it is capable of explanation. All England, including the whole Radical Party, except the one man who is obdurate, has been converted by Mr. Atkins' mission, and there are now not a room-full of people in the United Kingdom to say yea to Lord Ripon and his policy. Sir Bartle Frere, forgetting what he himself wrote in a former year, has thrown over his early convictions and Lord Ripon in a lump. Lord Hartington has made open confession of the hostility of the India Council, a fact of which we frankly confess we were wholly ignorant, though we imagined we were in a position to stand a somewhat severe examination on the opinions of the members of the said Council on most subjects on which they had any opinions to speak of. However, we find that a great sensation has been created in London not by Admiral Tangyulkin's portentous notification of impending war, but by Sir Bartle Frere's letter, by Lord Hartington's confession, and last though not least, by the native demonstration at Calcutta. The Indo-European demonstration, 200 strong, which "hissed and howled" at the Viceroy, appears not to have been heard of in London, or if it has, it created no sensation there. Of course, the sensation in London and the excitement in England come opportunely for the meeting of Council which takes place to-day, at which His Excellency the Governor-General will make a statement with regard to the modifications proposed by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Cabinet. It seems to be fondly imagined that by an imposing display of telegraphic activity a wholesome effect may be produced upon His Excellency's weak and obdurate, vacillating and obstinate, overbearing and timid mind. Lord Ripon is possessed of such a variety of contradictory and incompatible qualities that it is rational to hope for the most impossible things even at the very last minute, if he be only told that England, like India, is unanimous in condemning him utterly. Lord Kimberley repudiates him, while Lord Hartington makes public confession that the India Council abominates him—that, in fact, he is abandoned and spurned by all mankind. For ourselves we are inclined to believe that what was decided upon in August last by the Government of India in accordance with the advice of all its subordinate Governments except two or three, and approved later on by the whole Cabinet, will now be carried out. In other words, the Ilbert Bill will be passed in so far as it relates to Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. But the rest of it, which constituted what Sir Steuart Bayley on the 9th of March last termed the "fringe," will be cut off and not heard of again in our time. There will also be a clause giving a European defendant, or perhaps any other defendant, a right to claim a change of venue whenever the interests of justice may appear to require it. We proposed this emendation of the Bill originally. Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, subsequently made a similar suggestion. But whereas our proposal was that the defendant could obtain the transfer of his case to a European magistrate by applying to the native magistrate having jurisdiction, and showing that there were *prima facie* grounds for it, Sir Charles Turner's suggestion would impose in every case the process of an application to the High Court for an order to effect the transfer. We believe we are correct in stating that, as we write, it is not yet finally settled which form the emendation of the Bill on this point will take. Doubtless we shall know more upon the subject by to-morrow.

THERE is a large number of indigenous schools in India not yet affiliated to, or incorporated with, the State system. The Education Commission defines an indigenous school as "an educational institution established or conducted by natives of India on native methods;" and the same Commission wishes to see the 354,655 scholars in these establishments brought under the influence of the State Educational Department. From time immemorial, as the Court of Directors recognised in 1854, these indigenous schools have existed in every Province of the country; and in 1859 a despatch reaffirmed the necessity of making all possible use of them in advancing the elementary knowledge of the people. Since neither of these dates, however, has any attempt at incorporation been made. In Bombay, indeed, there was small need of any effort in this direction; for in Bombay in 1858 the census officers of the Educational Department reported that no less than 90 per cent. of the villages in the Bombay Presidency were found to be without any indigenous schools whatever, their place being supplied by the cess schools. Forty years ago there were only 1,421 indigenous schools in Bombay Presidency; now this number has increased to 3,954, supplemented by 5,338 primary institutions under departmental supervision; so that the work of the State in Bombay has been, in point of educational organization, one of creation rather than of adoption. Among the distinctive features of the indigenous system is the fact that its institutions are either of an advanced character or purely elementary. The former have kept almost altogether outside State influence, the latter, especially in Madras, have been utilised by departmental officers in building up the departmental system of primary education. Attaching to both is a religious character, but in the high class school, whether it be a Hindu tol or a Mahomedan madrasa, the religious element is most strongly marked; in the Mahomedan elementary school it is again still more strongly marked than in the Hindu elementary school. The Hindu indigenous high schools, moreover, are largely influenced by caste, all but Brahmans are practically excluded from them, and in them the Brahman scholars are treated not so much as pupils as the children of their master. In the lower schools this paternal character of the master is less noticeable; here instruction is given to all in elementary subjects of practical utility, and proficiency in mental arithmetic attains a high pitch of excellence. These are not the methods of the Mahomedan schools, which care little for practical education. They are very careful about the Koran, but they neglect arithmetic. Paternal characteristics in the Hindu tols are also absent, though the instruction imparted is in each case essentially, though not exclusively, religious. In both kinds of institution the spirit is democratic as well, and, except in the case of the Hindus, who exclude the very lowest castes, the indigenous school of the village community whether the Hindu pathsala, the Mahomedan maktab, or the Sikh Gurmukhi school every scholar meets on practically equal terms.

We may now perhaps turn for a moment to the elementary indigenous schools of Bombay. In them are 78,205 pupils scattered through 3,954 schools, though nearly 20,000 of these pupils are in the Native States, whose educational machinery is supervised by the Department. It has not been from any indifference on the part of Government that indigenous schools have been thus backward in Bombay, or that Bombay can only boast of three thousand odd indigenous schools, as compared with the eight thousand already brought under the State system in Madras, or with the forty-eight thousand of Bengal also known to be incorporated and leaving only three or four thousand not embraced. The fact is that, owing to the unsettled state of the country before the British *raj*, and to the failure of the secular school to take root in the village system, Government found it better to erect new schools instead of working upon the basis of improving the existing indigenous ones; and so far back as 1870 Mr. Peile, by assimilating the standard of instruction in the two lowest classes of the cess school to the indigenous school course made the indigenous schools that did exist ancillary institutions in organic relation with the Department. If isolation of indigenous schools there has been, the Commission is of opinion that it is "due to the competition and success of the cess schools." These last received their great impetus at the period of the American War. Cotton-growing became profitable. The peasant-proprietors of Bombay grew rich. And with the consequent appreciation of the benefits of education came the filling of the cess schools and the dwindling away of attendance in indigenous institutions. Of course, there is no knowing how an expansion of local self-government may affect these indigenous schools. They have no doubt by their survival of the cess school competition proved that they contain elements of vitality and popularity. And this is a good reason why the Commission recommend they should be recognised and assisted, and made to play their due part in the projected State system of national education.

The daily practice that is now in vogue in the indigenous schools, the kind of man to whom is entrusted the enlightenment of the youth of the country, the part he plays in the social and religious systems of the different communities, were all matters for the scrutinising care of the Commission. And, first of all, we shall take the customary procedure of a village school in this Presidency, since that has been regarded by the Commission as a sufficiently trustworthy and general model. "Each morning at about 6 o'clock the Pantoji, who is in some cases a Brahman, and the priest of many of the families whose children attend the school, goes round the village and collects his pupils. This takes time. At one house the pupil has to be persuaded to come to school; at another the parents have some special instructions to give the master regarding the refractoriness of their son; at a third he is asked to inflict chastisement on the spot. As soon as he has collected a sufficient number of his pupils, he takes them to the school;" and then the work of the day commences. "For the first half hour a Bhupali, or invocation to the sun, Saraswati, Ganpati, or some other deity, is chanted by the whole school. After this the boys who can write trace the letters of their kittas, or copyslips, with a dry pen, the object of this exercise being to give free play to the fingers and wrist, and to accustom them to the sweep of the letters. When the tracing lesson is over, the boys begin to write copies, and the youngest children, who have been hitherto merely looking on, are taken in hand either by the master's son or by one of the elder pupils. The master himself generally confines his attention to one or two of the oldest pupils, and to those whose instruction he has stipulated to finish within a given time. All the pupils are seated in one small room or varandah, and the confusion of sounds which arises from three or four sets of boys reading and shouting out their tables all at the same moment almost baffles description." The presiding genius of this, to a foreigner, unintelligible and even grotesque scene is, as we have said, in the case of a high-class indigenous Hindu school a high-caste Brahman. His law enjoins it on him as a religious duty that he should teach, and while his tol is liberally endowed and he at festival time receives many presents, he is bound not only to make a free gift of his learning, but to (in Bengal at least) give free board and lodging to his pupils as well. The Pandit therefore is held in high religious respect, while the bazaar schoolmaster, who is a paid servant of the commercial community in the village, is not viewed as anything more. The teacher of the ordinary elementary indigenous school of the villages occupies a position midway between the Pandit and the bazaar master. In Bombay he is perhaps worse off in point of position than the "guru" of the Bengal patshala; the cess schoolmaster is his superior, being regarded as a Government servant, and the indigenous schoolmaster is judged rather by the standard of the bazaar pedagogue. In Bombay the rewards of an indigenous schoolmaster cannot be called extravagant. Here the fee-receipts rarely exceed eight rupees a month in the larger and five rupees in the smaller villages; while in the cities an indigenous schoolmaster has been known to earn as much as fifty. On the whole, as regards the status of the indigenous schoolmaster, the conclusion of the Commission is that where the indigenous schools are not influenced by the pressure of the spirit of modern education he is still respected. Where the modern spirit prevails, reputation takes the place of respect; that is to say, respect is proportioned to the reputation for capacity that the schoolmaster has acquired. In the bazaar schools, as in those of the villages, the master is willing enough to accept State aid; but in the former a love of clinging to old methods suited to the petty trading classes is very strong. With respect to the schools to be assisted, the character of the assistance, the conditions of assistance, and the channel for distributing aid, we must reserve them for separate consideration.

THE Chinese Admiral of the singular name of Tangyulkin—which reads as if he were a political personage in the Kingdom of Brobdingnag—has issued a notification to the foreign residents in Canton which foreshadows immediate war. He announces to them that war with France is imminent, and warns the neutral Powers to observe what the telegram terms treaty stipulations, by which no doubt we may understand the obligations of neutrality imposed by the law of nations. This notification, disquieting as it is, was to be anticipated by what occurred in Europe before the departure of the last mail. The Marquis Tseng left England for Paris with the intention, it is said, of presenting an ultimatum to the French Government. He appears to have announced, either officially or unofficially, that if the French pushed on to Bacninh they would there meet Chinese troops, to attack whom would be war. But if Bacninh were left to China with the whole left bank of the Red River within specified limits no war would take place. The French held that the acceptance of this stipulation would mean the abandonment of the Treaty of Hué and a confession of failure. The Committee of the Chamber was nearly unanimous in recommending the voting of the money for the Tongking Expedition. There was a general wish for peace, but it was felt that under the circumstances the chances of preserving it were almost *nil*. The official notification of Admiral Tangyulkin shows that war has all but begun; still negotiations between France and China continue, so there is still hope of an accommodation, more especially as Great Britain, together with the other European Powers, has so great an interest in averting the actual outbreak of hostilities. The British mediation may still accomplish a miracle.

THERE is nothing very serious in the complexion of the war up at Takht. We hear of "operations," of course, on our side, and of the flashing of swords and building of breastworks on the part of the 470 villagers who form the opposing army; but fighting of an heroic sort there is no likelihood of; in fact, the war is over; the survey may now commence; and the "front attack of 540 rifles" spoken of by the enthusiastic combattant correspondent of a contemporary, led by Lieut.-Col. G. M'Lean, C. B., with the same number of "rifles" under Lieut.-Col. H. C. P. Rice, who tried to turn the enemy's left flank, may return to their homes. The General in command, it appears, with a surgeon-major and two surgeons, remains in camp to recover from the exertion of "heliographing up" his approval of the turning manœuvre practised on an invisible enemy by a colonel, a major, and a subaltern officer. The enemy became invisible because the enemy had "bolted;" a headman, however, was killed, having got into the way of the artillery attack; and there were twelve or fifteen other personal disasters among the opponents. The main point, however, is that the survey of this barren and rugged mountain on the frontier of the Punjab and Afghanistan may now peaceably proceed. "It was," says the correspondent, referring to the tactics of the campaign, "a completely successful business, and neither front nor flank attack had a single casualty."

THE news that Mr. Tennyson is to be offered a peerage will excite a good deal of speculation as to whether he will see fit to accept the offer or not. Mr. Gladstone, it is well known, might have had a peerage years ago if he so wished; and upon the authority of Mr. Gladstone himself, Mr. Tennyson, in his own way, is a greater man by far than the Premier, whose name and fame are comparatively ephemeral. Every one knows Mr. Tennyson, the poet laureate; no one would know who Baron Locksley was. If "Clara Vere de Vere" was read out on board the Pembroke Castle lately, Mr. Tennyson can have laid but little emphasis—or perhaps he put a great deal on the lines about the relative value of kind hearts and coronets. If, however, he should accept, the general feeling will be that his peerage will do his poetry a disservice. People will be in doubt whether they are to regard him as a peer among poets or a poet among peers.

THE DISASTERS TO THE EGYPTIAN ARMS IN THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

NEVER was news more crushing, unexpected, and humiliating than was the news of the defeat and annihilation of Hicks Pasha and the Soudan Field Force. Appalling as was the information of the death of Captain Moncrieff, R. N., the British Consul at Suakim in Eastern Soudan, while accompanying the Egyptian troops who were marching against the rebels at Tokar, this event sinks into comparative insignificance, when considered with the telegrams received from Khartoum announcing the total annihilation of the Soudan Field Force by the Mahdi, who with a force of 300,000 men is marching on Khartoum. By those who have followed the career of Hicks Pasha in the Soudan, it will be remembered that the last news received from him, which was dated the 27th September, stated that in order to insure a water-supply he had taken an extremely southern route; and further informing H. E. Omar Pasha Loutfi that it would be some time before the minister heard from him again, but if successful in capturing El Obied and Bara, he would send back a column of 2,000 men with the news. Since then no information whatever has been received from Hicks Pasha, and although nearly two months had elapsed since the receipt of his last despatches, no anxiety whatever was entertained on his account, and the eventual capture of El Obied was looked upon as almost a foregone conclusion. At 11 a.m. on the 22nd November it was

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILBERT BILL AGITATION.

(FROM THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Defence Association have received a London telegram, dated December 5, which states that the excitement against the Ilbert Bill is increasing. Mr. Atkins addressed crowded meetings of workingmen at Oldham on Saturday and at Greenwich on Monday. Strong resolutions were carried with only one dissenting vote. Meetings at Chatham, Brighton, and Lambeth are to follow. Mr. Branson speaks on Thursday at Ipswich and Cambridge. Meetings are being arranged also at Bristol and Birmingham again, as well as at Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Derby, and again at Nottingham and Leicester. A great sensation has been produced by Sir Bartle Frere's letter, by the confession by Lord Hartington of the hostility of the Indian Council to the Bill, and likewise by the native (?) demonstration at Calcutta.

ROYALTY AT THE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Exhibition to-day, remaining there several hours. They went through the whole of the Indian Courts, and made extensive purchases. The Duke purchased a mail-phaeton, and the Duchess some furniture from Messrs. Lazarus and Co. Owing to wet weather the illuminations which were fixed for to-day have been postponed until Monday next. A large portion of fireworks has been destroyed, and it is a matter of doubt whether the pyrotechnic display will take place at all. The exhibitors have suffered considerable loss owing to the rain, the Exhibition buildings being evidently constructed for fine weather, and not for the purpose of keeping out water.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

The levée last night was well attended, but the most prominent members of the non-official community were absent. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal still continues indisposed, and could not attend the levée. The Duke of Connaught was present, and occupied a position, with the Governor of Bombay, on the left of the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5.

The Chinese Admiral Tangyulkin has notified to the foreigners resident in Canton that war with France is imminent, and has warned the Neutral Powers to observe all treaty stipulations.

Negotiations are nevertheless proceeding between France and China with the view of preventing war.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.

The Colonial Conference, which concluded its sittings here to-day, has decided in favour of the annexation of New Guinea and the adjacent islands, and the Australian Colonies will make common action to defray the expenses.

CETEWAYO.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

It is reported from the Cape that Cetewayo is to be reinstated at Ulundi with a British Resident, and a small detachment of British troops until tranquillity is restored.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Right Hon'ble Sir Edward Sullivan has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates arrived at Plymouth yesterday from Bombay.

The Jumna, homeward bound, passed the Canal yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, with outward English mails of the 22nd inst., left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh arrived here on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

COLOMBO, Dec. 6.

The H. M. S. Briton sailed for Trincomallee, last evening.

Extra mail-steamer Paramatta, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ "	83
3 " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	102¼ ex div.
4½ " French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	50d

Arrivals—Florida, Principia, and Lady Dalhousie.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 5.

10 p.m.	69·7

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

6 a.m.	66·5
10 a.m.	73·3
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	78·7

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday proceeded with the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the proposals of Government to transfer the charge of primary education to the Municipality. Mr. Nowrozjee moved that the report be adopted, and that the Chairman be requested to forward it to the Government for their consideration. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, and carried unanimously. Mr. Nowrozjee again proposed that, with reference to the amendments suggested by the Committee in the Municipal Acts, the Chairman be requested to address Government in accordance with the terms of the Committee's recommendations, and to ask that the draft section submitted with the report might be forwarded to the Legislative Department for inclusion in the amending Municipal Bill; that as the draft now submitted only included such portions of the amended Bill as provided specially for the constitution and function of the Corporation, the control and management of the municipal funds, the powers of the Executive, and the sections relating to contracts, Government be solicited to favour the Corporation with copies of the complete amending Bill as soon as it was ready and introduced in the Legislative Council. After some discussion, it was agreed to consider the amendments *seriatim*, instead of passing them in the lump.

MR. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, was present yesterday at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation during the discussion of the question of transferring the primary schools of this city to the Municipality.

COL. HANCOCK has returned to duty in this Presidency, and Mr. J. H. E. Hart has accordingly reverted to Chief Engineer, third class.

MAJOR SALMON acts as Political-Agent in the Mahi Kanta during the absence of Lieut. Col. Wodehouse on furlough.

THE Kurrachee Municipality has applied for permission of Government to raise a loan of five lakhs of rupees for extension of waterworks, erection of markets, and other improvements.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency District Season reports for the week ended on the 4th inst:—"River rising in Sind; kharif harvesting and rabi sowing operations completed except in five districts. Young rabi crops doing well; cotton crop slightly injured by late rain in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Fever in most districts; slight cholera, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few places."

THE Collector of Ahmednuggur reports that owing to the incessant and excessive rain-fall, the season has been very unfavourable to the growth of cotton in that district. The outturn of the crop in consequence of over-moisture is estimated to be even less than eight annas in the rupee, as many plants were dashed to the ground by heavy rain, and much of the cotton which was ready to pick has fallen on the ground and become mixed with earth and blackleaf. The Collector of Hyderabad (Sind) reports that the average outturn of the cotton crop of that district is twelve annas in the rupee. The chief cause affecting its condition is said to be the unfavourable inundation. The Collector of the Panch Mahals reports that 837 acres and 17 gunthas of kharif land of the district are under cotton cultivation during the season of 1883-84, and that the condition of the crop in the Godhra and Halol Talukas is sixteen annas in the rupee, but that of the crop in the Kalol Taluka is estimated at twelve annas in the rupee.

WILSON'S Circus has arrived in Rangoon, and remains there for a fortnight before proceeding to Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from Rangoon that "Barnum's sacred white elephant has been shipped successfully on the steamer Tenasserim for Liverpool. The animal stands 7½ feet high, and had five toes, supposed to mark its sacred condition."

The *Madras Times* publishes the following paragraph:—"The Rev. Father R. Page, the Superior of the Cowley Mission, at Bombay, was a fellow-passenger with Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by the P. and O. steamer Cathay, and officiated on board during the voyage. Father Black, of the same Mission, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Duke, and will assume charge of his ecclesiastical duties shortly. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is known to possess Ritualistic proclivities, his attendance at the services at St Alban's, Holborn, and his presentation of a pair of candlesticks for the altar in Mr. Maconochie's church being taken as evidence of this fact. Father Black's appointment is likely to produce the impression that the Duke of Connaught was made a convert by Father Page on the voyage out."

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in his sermon on Sunday, referred to the prevailing political dissension, exhorting the community to a more Christian feeling.

THE following ladies and gentlemen are guests of His Excellency the Viceroy, at Government House, Calcutta:—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; Viscount and Viscountess Downe; Sir Maurice Fitzgerald and Dr. Scott; His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; Captain Dean and Lieutenant Hamilton; and Colonel Keith Fraser.

WITH the exception of the Commander-in-Chief and General Wilson, all the members of the Government are now assembled in Calcutta, Mr. Hope being the latest arrival.

WE regret very much to announce the death of Mr. J. F. Macmillan, formerly of the *Bombay Gazette* staff, and for the last ten months Sub-editor of the *Pioneer*. Mr. Macmillan had not been quite four years in India; but the climate never suited his constitution. After going to Allahabad he suffered more than in Bombay, and a week ago he was ordered by his medical advisers to leave at once for England. Unfortunately, he did not get further on his homeward journey than Bombay. He died at Dr. Blaney's bungalow, and was buried at Sewree yesterday evening. He was a very estimable young man, and was possessed of considerable talent which would have ensured his future had he lived.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE contributes an interesting paper entitled "Political Lessons of Chinese History" to the third part of a journal called "Transaction of the Royal Historical Society." There also appears a paper by Sir Thomas Wade commenting on the views expressed by Sir Richard Temple.

THE new Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir Edward Sullivan, is a capital selection for that high office. Born at Mallow in 1822 he is now sixty-one, but even at that fairly advanced age is remarkable for personal activity and mental alertness. He was educated at Middleton School in County Cork and entered Trinity College, Dublin, for which he is well known to entertain a feeling of more than ordinary kindness. Called to the Bar in 1848, he obtained silk in 1858, receiving two years afterwards a Mastership in Chancery. After that he filled the offices of Law Adviser, Solicitor General, and Attorney General, and in 1870 was elevated to the mastership of the Rolls, replacing the late right Hon. John Edward Walsh amid general satisfaction. The new Lord Chancellor, enters on his high duties at a vexed political time in Ireland. Sir Edward has been always a consistent Liberal, and held for some years the suffrages of the famous borough of Mallow

SIR THEOPHILUS JOHN METCALFE, C.B., died on Thursday week, aged fifty-four. He was born at Delhi, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1848 and in 1856 was appointed joint-magistrate and deputy collector at Futtehpore. In 1864 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

THE London correspondent of a Conservative provincial paper says:—There is a rumour floating in club circles to the effect that Colonel Stanley who joined the Beaconsfield Cabinet after Lord Derby left it, is about to follow the example of his brother, and leave the Conservative party. The story originated in Lancashire. In Liverpool the statement is freely and confidently made, and it is mentioned there as a curious circumstance that Colonel Stanley was very seldom seen on the Opposition bench during the late session.

THE case of the Central News Agency against the proprietor and publisher of *Judy* has been committed for trial. The defendants, who reserved their defence, were admitted to bail on their own recognisances.

REUTER telegraphed from New York on Nov. 16:—Mail advices received here from Lima state that a column of Chilian troops on its way to Ayacucho encountered a body of 4,000 Indians, of whom 700 were killed in the engagement which ensued.

IT is stated that Mr. Gorst, Q. C., M. P. for Chatham, is about to leave England for India, on an important mission, to advise in the case of the Nizam of Hyderabad. His absence, however, will not be prolonged, and it is anticipated that he will resume his place in the ranks of the Fourth Party at an early date in the ensuing Session.

ACCORDING to news from New York the export clearances of wheat for Europe during the week ending Nov. 17 amounted to 780,000 bushels, and of Indian corn to 750,000 bushels. The week's receipts of cotton at all United States ports were 267,000 bales; since September 1 1,725,000, bales. Week's exports to Great Britain, 89,000 bales; to the Continent 50,000 bales; total since September 1, 771,000 bales. Stock at all ports, 852,000 bales.

THERE is no immediate prospect of a vacancy in the Speaker's chair. The present occupant is Sir Henry Brand, one of the old-time, quiescent functionaries whose gravity is assisted by a little dullness. The *Pall Mall* declares that for the future, owing to the rules and parliamentary observances now in force, the Speaker must be something of a statesman; and in considering the chances of a successor in the office, mentions the names of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Courtney.

CAPTAIN DAWSON, R. A., and party of the circumpolar expedition that wintered at Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, arrived safe and well at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on November 2, having succeeded in crossing the land at Portage la Loche before the closing of the navigation by ice. It was thought by some of the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company resident in the North-west that they would be unable to do this, if detained at Slave Lake until the end of August to complete their work.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JONES, V.C., of Wrexham, was walking along a road in that neighbourhood on Nov. 13, accompanied by a collie dog. The latter was attacked by another dog, and the colonel, in his efforts to separate them, was bitten on the leg below the knee. He went into a blacksmith's shop and had the wound cauterized with a red-hot iron. He afterwards proceeded to town and placed himself in the hands of his doctor.

IN the City of London Court recently, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. J. Tolley, jun., 66, Cannon-street, sued the South Eastern Railway Company to recover the sum of one guinea for damage done to a hat while travelling on the defendants' line. The plaintiff stated that on August 25 he was a passenger on the line, and on arriving at London Bridge Station he rose to get out of the carriage. In doing so his hat, a new white one, came into contact with the lamp. The outside was very greasy, and consequently made a mark on the top of the hat, which could not be removed. The solicitor for the company said the plaintiff should have exercised more care, and could not recover for his own negligence. His honour: Are you bound by statute to carry lamps? The solicitor: Yes; I think we are. His honour: Then you must make your carriages higher. I must find for the plaintiff, with costs.

SOME extraordinary disclosures were made at the further hearing of an alleged marine insurance conspiracy case at Bow-street on Nov. 8. It was stated that the cargo of the denia, worth only £4,230, was insured for £43,200. £150 worth of feathers were insured for £1,100; £80 worth of pig's hair, described as bristles, was insured for £24,560, and clover seed, not on board, was insured for £7,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Madras by mail-train on Monday morning from Bangalore.

LIEUT. G. PEAKER, Bombay Volunteers, H. (Kirkee) Company, has resigned his commission.

THE following is a list in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the lieutenants of militia recommended for commissions in the regular army who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October last:—

Cleveland Edmund Greenway, 4,323 marks; Hon. Victor R. Anderson-Pelham, 3,823; Frederick Cambridge Theobald, 2,546; Marshall Bruce Williams, 3,210; Alfred Boswell Sabine Brooke, 2,923; Adam Brack Boyd, 2,879; Frederick Hildebrand Awdry, 2,734; E. S. Vaughan Grimshaw, 2,723; William Hugh W. Mercer, 2,485; Frederick Groome Batten, 2,473; Francis Pierson Webber, 2,429; Herbert William Wainman Wood, 2,393; Robert Mandav Osborne Glynn, 2,224; John Frederick Soltau, 2,198; John Augustus Godfrey Rainsford, 2,181; Alexander John Wogan Browne, 2,120; Charles Slingsby Chaplin, 2,082; William Barrett, 2,074; Philip Henry Brain Egerton, 1,954; Wilfred Graham Moon, 1,894; Vere de Lone Temple, 1,869; Robert Hintrich Price, 1,837; Norman Charles Greenhill-Gardyne, 1,729; Herbert Hinde, 1,703; Eustace Scott Williams, 1,645; Alexander George Sutton, 1,543; Viscount Clandeboye, 1,533.

In addition to the above the following candidates passed a qualifying examination in Geometrical Drawing:—Clarence Arthur Osborne, William Luther Watson.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Capt. W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Keith and infant	Major J Hutchinson
Mr W Duthoit D C L	Lt-Col and Mrs T A Cooke
General and Mrs Reay	Mr England
Surgn.-Major C. T. Oldham	Mr Foster
Mrs Oldham	Mr Main
Mr and Mrs Curry	Mr Mitchell
Mrs Anderson	Mr H Cornish
Mr Anderson	Dr A A Syme
Mr and Mrs Syme	M G Mallik
Mr Humphreys	Mr H St G Tucker
Mr Platt	Mr J T Boyd.

FOR VENICE.—Rev J E Clough.

FOR ADEN.

Mrs Bailey and infant	Surgeon J Crimmin.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Cathay, Capt. W. M. Robbie, sailing on 14th Dec.:—

FOR VENICE—Mr J H Lloy

The s.s. Verona, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on 21st Dec.:—

FOR LONDON.

Lady Alice FitzGerald and maid — Hon Major and Mrs Napier and infant.

THE OUTRAGES ON THE VICEROY.

THE *Madras Mail* of Monday writes:—We do not doubt but that the sense of propriety of Europeans in the Madras Presidency will revolt against the outrages on the Viceroy that have been perpetrated by their countrymen in Calcutta. The Europeans in Calcutta have degraded themselves by the methods they have adopted to mark to their disapproval of the Viceroy's proceedings. Living as most of them do permanently in the metropolis, and unexposed, therefore, to any personal danger from the Ilbert Bill, (since Presidency Towns are protected against any serious maladministration of justice by a native judge) they have called heavy and cruel to witness that their lives and property, and the lives and honour of their wives and children, have been deliberately jeopardised by the Viceroy. The meeting which they held in the spring was marked by a violence of language that cannot be extenuated. They indulged in epithets and abuse of a most offensive description, and breathed threatenings that brought several of their spokesmen within measurable distance of the criminal law. They have not showed themselves to be exotic citizens of no mean metropolis, animated by a lofty sense of public duty, and moved by a knowledge of their responsibilities as exemplars to their native fellow-subjects, but they have proved themselves more like that "damned nigger" school which it had been hoped had died out in this country. They reviled their native fellow-subjects, and execrated their rulers, and, in short, went far beyond the requirements of the case. And they have never recovered the self-control that they lost last March. Their exasperation has not met with the check that it should have received from the local Press, and one high class journal especially has been free to publish articles and correspondence, chiefly the latter, calculated to fan the flame of race antipathy in their midst. In Madras and in Bombay Europeans have assembled at public meetings. They have given proper limits to expressed their condemnation of the Bill. They have signed memorials embodying in firm, yet respectful language, their objection to the proposed legislation. But there they have stayed, and there we doubt not they will stay. To them it remains a matter of unspeakable regret that their countrymen in Bengal have seriously injured a good cause by the extreme violence of their protests. Europeans in Madras, and doubtless also in Bombay, strongly objected to being robbed of a valued birthright, and they naturally prefer to be amenable to their countrymen who know them, rather than to natives of another country who may know, them not. But their attitude of thought is not that to which may be formulated by the expression of a desire that the natives had but one throat which Europeans could clutch with one hand, and, if necessary, cut.

The Viceroy's return to Calcutta on Saturday was marked by a breach of manners, to say the least of it, which reflects very seriously on the European community. Only three companies of Volunteers, viz., the Secretariat, Post Office, and Railway, turned out as a guard of honour. All along the road from the station he was received with groans and hisses; and near the gate of Government House a large crowd was particularly demonstrative, so much so, that Lady Ripon was much alarmed. But this was not all, for on Friday night St. Andrew's dinner was celebrated, and when, in the ordinary course, the Viceroy's health was proposed, only a few of the persons present rose to their feet to drink it, and hisses were heard in various parts of the hall, when the Chairman signalled the band to strike up a strathspey, which effectually drowned the outburst of political feeling and "soon brought the listeners into a convivial frame of mind." Men who claim descent from those "wha' ha' wi' Wallace bled," and who were present at the dinner to the pious memory of their patron Saint, must have indulged in far too many "wee wee drappies," or may have incurred indigestion by too liberal indulgence in "haggis." The average Scot is naturally loyal, more so, perhaps, than the average Englishman, Welshman, or Irishman. Fidelity to the throne is a part of his religion; and respect for constituted authority is with him instinctive. And yet, so great has been the recent fermentation of public thought in Calcutta, that the law-abiding, decent, prudent, and long-headed Scots of the Imperial City of Chunam Palaces, allowed the occasion of their annual festivity to be employed for the purpose of showing marked disrespect, amounting under the circumstances to public outrage, to their Queen's Viceroy. But the Europeans in Calcutta of all classes are off their heads, or are smitten with a strong delusion, which unfortunately tends to defeat the object of their ill-directed antagonism. They are, in their noisy self-assertion, proving themselves to be inferior rather than superior beings, and they are setting an example that may exert a wide pernicious influence. They want to break not bend the Viceroy to their will; and having by their violence forfeited the sympathy of their fellow exiles in the other Presidencies, they presume to speak still in the name of Anglo India. It is time that they should realise the fact that they have ceased to represent Indian opinion outside Bengal. It is also time for the Viceroy to have the mutilated Ilbert Bill read, discussed, and passed with as little delay as possible. The ferment in Calcutta is prejudicial to the *entente cordiale* that should exist between Europeans and natives; and will not evaporate until the Bill has passed into law.

Bombay Samachar.—It may not be generally known that at every dinner table amongst the natives the Viceroy's health is proposed and drank with all honours. The toast is becoming as familiar to native ears as that of the Queen. We believe that the natives feel and do a lot for the Viceroy, but all that is not known outside.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S SPEECH ON THE ILBERT BILL.

THE Earl of Northbrook, speaking at the Liberal banquet on the occasion of the Colston commemoration on the 13th Nov., referred to the Ilbert Bill as follows:—

Perhaps I may be permitted to address myself to-night to an Indian question of which I may be supposed to have some special knowledge. (Hear, hear.) I mean the proposal commonly known as the Ilbert Bill, which has been made by the Government of India, with the full support of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of removing a disqualification under which all native judges and magistrates now live in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen in the country districts of India. I will explain the subject to you as shortly as I can. Nothing, perhaps, reflects greater credit upon the British administration of India than the history of Indian jurisprudence. Fifty years ago Indian law was a mass of perplexity and confusion. Parliament, after one of those solemn inquiries which used to precede the periodical renewal of the charters of the East India Company, took the matter in hand. The Council of the Governor-General was strengthened by the addition of a legal member, and a commission, composed of English and Indian lawyers, was employed to draw up new codes of law and procedure. The first result of these labours was a code of civil procedure. Then came a penal code, closely followed by a code of criminal procedure. Other measures for the simplification of the courts succeeded, and India may now fairly boast of the completeness of her codes and the constitution of her Courts of Law. At the very beginning of this legislation, the question was raised whether Englishmen living in India should be treated as a privileged class or not. In 1833, when the restrictions on their residence were removed, Mr. Charles Grant, who, as President of the Board of Control, was the responsible Minister in the House of Commons, announced that Englishmen must be subjected to the same regulations and to the same local tribunals as the people of the country. (Hear, hear.) His words were,—"I wish it to be clearly understood that, whatever may be the immediate regulations of the Governor-General and the India Council, no European shall enter India except upon the condition of being placed under the same laws and tribunals as the natives." (Cheers.) These were not casual words dropped in the course of a debate. They were keenly discussed, and the clause which embodied the principle was carried on a division by a large majority. (Hear, hear.) In accordance with this principle of equality before the law, Englishmen have been made subject to all the civil courts of the country. They have been made subject to the penal code; they have been made subject to the criminal jurisdiction of native magistrates in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and of the native judges of the High Courts. Considerable difficulty, however, was found from the nature of the case in providing for the trial in criminal cases of the Englishmen who were scattered throughout the country, and for many years it was not considered expedient to place them under the criminal jurisdiction of the local magistrates and judges, whether English or native. They were sent up to the Presidency towns for trial by the High Court. But the number of Englishmen living in the country increased. This state of things became a serious evil, and in the meantime the local courts had been greatly improved. Accordingly, in 1872, when Sir Fitzjames Stephen was the legislative member of the Viceroy's Council, the jurisdiction of certain local courts was extended to Englishmen. This salutary change of the law was coupled, unfortunately in my opinion, with the disqualification of native members of the Civil Service from exercising this jurisdiction. This mistake was the origin of the difficulty which the Ilbert Bill is designed to remove. It was noticed at the time, and Lord Napier and Ettrick, who was then acting as Governor-General, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Barrow Ellis, and Sir George Campbell, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, voted against it. The disqualification was, indeed, only carried in the Legislative Council by a majority of two. There were then hardly any native members of the Civil Service of sufficient standing to exercise the jurisdiction, and the disqualification attracted little notice until lately, when they have risen to higher posts, and when a considerable prospective addition has been made to their numbers under regulations introduced by Lord Lytton, whereby a sixth part of the whole Civil Service will ultimately be composed of natives of India. Last year, then, when the code of criminal procedure was under review, one of the native members of the Legislative Council not unnaturally brought the subject of this disqualification forward, and Lord Ripon, without expressing opinion upon it, undertook, after consulting his colleagues, that it should receive the full consideration of the Government. Subsequently Sir Ashley Eden, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, recommended that the disqualification should be removed from native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, adducing the case of one of them who was actually exercising criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen in Calcutta, but would become disqualified if sent a few miles away. The Government of India then consulted the local Government upon Sir Ashley Eden's suggestion, and they agreed that they generally agreed that the law required amendment, proceeded to consider what legislation should be proposed on the subject. They decided upon a measure which went further than Sir Ashley Eden's original proposal, and submitted their views in September last year, along with all the opinions they had received, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, who informed the Government of India in December that their despatch and the opinions recorded by the various local Governments and authorities who had been consulted had been very carefully considered by him in Council, that he agreed that the time had come to make the alterations in the law which the Government of India proposed, and that he was therefore prepared to sanction the introduction of such a Bill as was suggested by them. The Bill was accordingly introduced into the Legislative Council in Calcutta, and when it was made public a violent agitation was raised against it. A debate took place in the Legislative Council upon the customary motion being made that it should be circulated in the usual course to the Local Governments for their opinions. On that occasion Lord Ripon made a calm and judicious speech, showing that there was no intention to press the question on with undue haste, and undertaking that while the Government could not listen to any threats from the opponents of the Bill, they would carefully consider any arguments that might be brought forward against its provisions. (Hear, hear.) Special care was taken to obtain opinions from officers of every grade throughout India. These opinions were called for by the 15th July, and they have been received and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. They fill more than 400 folio pages. I have read them carefully, but I will relieve you at once from any anxiety lest I should attempt to analyze them on the present occasion. It is enough for me to say that with the exception of Bengal the most important local Governments—namely, those of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab—give their opinions in favour of proceeding with the Bill, with certain modifications. The real question, however, is not so much what authorities have pronounced opinions on either side as what arguments have been used and what facts have been adduced which bear upon the case. The objections to the Bill are of three kinds—first, that the English in India are a dominant race, with a right to be tried by their own countrymen; secondly, that the change in the law is unnecessary; and, lastly, that for various reasons native judges are not to be trusted to try Englishmen. The public advantage of removing the disqualification seems to me to be sufficiently proved. I do not wish to exaggerate it, but it must be apparent to all that to exclude particular cases from the ordinary course of law must occasion inconvenience to all concerned, and when the exclusion affects the magistrates and judges of high station the administrative inconvenience must be greatly increased. It was little felt at first, but it will prove more and more serious as natives are, as they must be, promoted to higher positions than they now fill. After what I have told you of the history of the question I need not detain you by discussing the objection on the ground of right. No Government of India could admit such a plea without departing altogether from the lines upon which India has hitherto been governed. The question must obviously be decided, not upon any such considerations as these, but upon its merits alone. I mean whether the native magistrates and judges from whom it is proposed to remove the disqualifications are or are not fit to exercise the jurisdiction over Englishmen which would be conferred upon them. (Hear, hear.) The reason given for their unfitness is that being of different race, religion, language, and habits, the natives of India cannot be expected to understand the ways of Englishmen well enough to be trusted, however impartial they may be, to administer the criminal law satisfactorily in their case. But it is a novel doctrine in India that a native magistrate is unfit to discharge his magisterial or judicial duties towards men of a different race or creed. (Cheers.) Every judge and magistrate in India does it now. (Hear, hear.) Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists, Armenians, Portuguese, and Jews come daily under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of judges and magistrates of different races and creeds (hear); yet the administration of justice, supervised in a manner far more complete and systematic than with us, has given general satisfaction. If a difference of race and religion is to be accepted as a valid reason for establishing separate jurisdiction, the whole fabric of Indian legal procedure must be reconstructed. (Hear, hear.) But besides this there is the general experience of the impartial exercise of their functions by Indian judges, notwithstanding differences of race and religion. There is the special experience derived from the fact that for many years native magistrates and judges have actually exercised jurisdiction over Englishmen without showing any such unfitness as is apprehended. (Hear, hear.) Since the year 1836 Englishmen have been subject in all civil cases to courts presided over mainly by natives. Native magistrates have been employed for many years in administering criminal justice to Englishmen in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where more Englishmen live than elsewhere and where the most troublesome cases are likely to occur. For instance, the other day Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a native magistrate in Bombay, had to deal with one of those delicate and difficult cases of an "officer" of the Salvation Army, who objected to conform to the law of the land. I might pursue the subject further, and explain how native judges have to deal now with criminal cases in which Englishmen are the complainants, and that many judges deal with criminal cases in which [illegible] other than English, may be [illegible] think I have given you proof [illegible] that there is no valid [illegible] natives of India, as [illegible] class, are unfit to be intrusted with criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) If this be so, there remains only the practical question,—What security shall be taken to guarantee the fitness of the particular native magistrates and judges upon whom the jurisdiction is to be conferred? The Bill, as originally introduced, proposed to confer it first upon district magistrates and sessions judges, who must necessarily be men of long service and of tried qualification; and secondly, upon native officers of certain lower grades who might be chosen by the local Government as fit for the duty. It would undoubtedly be wrong to give the jurisdiction to inexperienced native officers with insufficient knowledge of the English language, and although it is highly improbable that the English rulers of provinces would be so negligent as to choose improper men, the Government of India propose, in deference to the feeling which has been expressed, to confine the jurisdiction over Englishmen to district magistrates and sessions judges; and this is the form in which the Bill will now be brought before the Legislative Council. There was a provision in the Bill as originally introduced restricting the power of the local Governments to appoint Englishmen to be justices of the peace. Valid objections have been raised to this change of the law, and it will be omitted. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, the suggestions of Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, will be adopted, by which the power which the High Courts now possess of directing the transfer of any case from one Court to another, on good grounds shown, will be slightly extended, so as to prevent the possibility of a miscarriage of justice in the case of any of the trumped-up charges which are, unfortunately not unfrequent in India. This change of the law will apply to all cases, and not to those alone in which Englishmen may be concerned. (Hear, hear.) You will see, if you have followed me, that while the main principle of the Bill—namely, that of removing the race disqualification which was imposed in 1872 upon all native judges and magistrates—will be maintained, there has been no desire to ride roughshod over our fellow countrymen, whose objections undoubtedly demand most careful attention, because they will be the persons affected by the change of the law. In making these modifications, which have been approved by Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India have only acted in accordance with the undertaking which was given by Lord Ripon when the Bill was introduced, that any objection to it would be fairly considered, and I am glad to notice that similar alterations in the Bill have been suggested by several eminent natives of India, and by the most influential organs of the native Press. Much misapprehension exists as to the effect of the change of the law. I have heard it described as a law by which "any native may hang any Englishman." (A laugh.) Let us see what jurisdiction over Englishmen will really be given when the Bill passes. Native district magistrates will have power to sentence Englishmen to three months' imprisonment, or a fine which might extend to 1,000 rupees, or both. Native sessions judges will have the power of sentencing an Englishman to a year's imprisonment, or fine, or both. An Englishman convicted by a district magistrate has the right of appeal to the Sessions Court or the High Court at his option; and if convicted by a sessions judge an appeal to the High Court. All trials at the Sessions Court are trials by a jury or by assessors, and an Englishman has the right of insisting that not less than half of either should be English or American. All the more serious cases are only to be tried by the High Court, and probably he was not sufficiently clear in explaining that these provisions, excepting the power conferred on native magistrates and native sessions judges, were not new. (Hear, hear.) The extent of jurisdiction and the right of appeal and of insisting upon mixed juries and assessors, were part of the existing law which it was never proposed to change. I trust that in my language to-night I have avoided the use of a single word which can increase the excitement which has, unfortunately, prevailed among my fellow countrymen in India on account of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) I know and esteem many of them. I have been associated with them in the government of India. I have had personal opportunities of appreciating their loyalty, and the support they have afforded to the Government. I am fully aware of the benefits they have conferred upon India, and I remember the cordial and active assistance some of them rendered to the natives of India during the famine in Behar. I wish to make an appeal to their reason and good sense, and to ask them whether every objection which can fairly be raised against this measure, which I am decidedly of opinion is necessary to put the future judicial administration of India upon a satisfactory footing, has not been met by the modifications which I have indicated? (Hear.) I have said that I was most anxious to say nothing to-night which might introduce any feelings of irritation; but I am absolutely forced to refer to a personal attack made by Mr. Edward Stanhope against Lord Ripon for his conduct in respect to this Ilbert Bill. (Hear.) Mr. Stanhope, who has filled the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, in a speech he recently made at Edinburgh, accused Lord Ripon of "attempting by Jesuitical artifices to recommend the Ilbert Bill to public opinion in this country." A notice afterwards appeared in the *Scotsman* purporting to show that his charges were unfounded, and Mr. Stanhope has repeated them deliberately in a letter published in yesterday's papers. I am sure I shall receive your indulgence while I defend the character of an absent man. Mr. Stanhope has fortunately drawn up the "allegations, as he terms them," upon which he bases his charge under five heads. You must be kind enough to allow me to read them and to accompany each by an answer which, though short, will show how utterly unfounded they are. This is the first charge, I shall quote Mr. Stanhope's own words. "That in the first place, he did not consult the local Governments in India upon the provisions of the Bill." How could Lord Ripon consult them upon the provisions of the Bill before he had decided what they were to be? (Hear, hear.) He sent them Sir Ashley Eden's proposals, and it was not till he had their replies that the provisions of the Bill were or could be settled. Mr. Stanhope goes on to say that Lord Ripon obtained their qualified assent to a very small proposal only, and then sent home their opinions as supporting the very large changes proposed in the Bill. Anyone who cares to spend threepence upon Parliamentary paper No. 4,512 of last session can satisfy himself that this allegation is utterly unfounded. The opinions of the local Governments are given in full in the despatch, and no possible misapprehension could have existed in the mind of the Secretary of State in Council, or of any intelligent man, as to the extent of the agreement between the opinions of the local Governments and the provisions of the Bill as proposed by the Government of India. The second charge against Lord Ripon is that he then sent home, through Reuter's Agency, a telegram (No. 1) giving a wholly inaccurate report of the debate in his Council upon the Bill. [illegible] my hand a minute by Sir Evelyn Baring giving a full account of this telegram, which excited some notice at the time. It shall be laid before Parliament if Mr. Stanhope wishes it, and it would have been produced if he had ventured in his place in the House of Commons to accuse Lord Ripon of Jesuitical artifices in connexion with it. The Government of India sent home a telegraphic summary of the debate in question, but Lord Ripon had nothing to do with compiling it, except to supply a summary of his own speech, which I think even Mr. Stanhope will admit to be an innocent proceeding. The rest was prepared by Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the secretaries to the Government of India, and Sir Evelyn Baring, who is solely responsible for the accuracy of the telegram. These gentlemen are, I need hardly say, incapable of intentionally sending home an inaccurate report, and I utterly deny the allegation that it was inaccurate or misleading. The third charge is that, having circulated the opinions of the local Governments, and having received their reports, they have up to the present time been altogether withheld from Parliament. These reports were not due till the middle of July, and it was impossible that they could have been printed and sent home during the session of Parliament. They were published in India on the

of his ships to watch the coasts from Canton and Pakoi. It is added that Dr. Harmand at last admits the obstacles to the opening up of Yunnan by the Red River route. He now perceives that the Black Flags and the Chinese could even in the future easily prevent all communication with the interior by that route. Dr. Harmand has, therefore, suggested the idea of establishing direct communication between Haiphong and Quangsi by the Pakoi road, which, as it skirts the seashore, could be defended by the fleet. If this statement be confirmed Dr. Harmand's new departure may have the effect of considerably modifying the question at issue between France and China. Meanwhile the *France* announces that Admiral Courbet has just informed the Government that it is absolutely impossible for him to carry on operations in Tonking with the comparatively small force at his disposal. The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:—The troopships Aveyron, Shamrock, Tonking, and Binhoe have arrived. They bring more than 3,000 reinforcements, including the Turcos and the Foreign Legion. These reinforcements are being despatched at once to Hanoi. The advance on Sontry is expected to take place within a fortnight.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Paris on Thursday night, Nov. 15, says:—The interview of the Marquis Tseng with M. Ferry, is postponed until Saturday. Only pourparlers, as distinguished from negotiations, are at present on the tapis. One suggestion is that there being yet no rupture, the Marquis Tseng only came, pursuant to diplomatic usages, to compliment M. Ferry as Minister for Foreign Affairs, albeit momentarily and only ad interim. Although both parties profess and doubtless desire peac, the difference between them is, I believe, too great to admit of a compromise. The Marquis Tseng says that if Bac Ninh be left to China, with the whole left bank of the Red River from Sakoi to the Canal of the Rayids, and a great part of the left bank of the Soug-tai, no conflict would then take place. But the French view is that this would be to tear up the Hue Treaty, have nothing to show for the blood and money already sacrificed, and, in short, to admit that the Tonkin g expedition was a mistake. The Bureaux to day elected a committee on the bill for the Tonking credits. The committee was nearly unanimous for granting them, but as nearly unanimous in resolving ask the Government for more explicit explanations than have yet been given. M. Bernard Lavergne asked that M. Bouree and General Bouet should be summoned as witnesses before the Committee. M. Charmes, the Conservative writer in the Debats, regretted that the Bouree Treaty had been abandoned. M. Ferry regretted that in a moment of ill-humour th. gotiations had been broken off. Several deputies, bluntly telling the truth, said the credits now required were manifestly insufficient for the end proposed, and they would ask for much more to bring the matter to a speedy issue. The general feeling was to maintain peace if it could be done with honour; but that is a most arduous problem, seeing the lengths to which the Government has already gone.

In the French Chamber on Nov. 16 the bureaux elected the Committee on the bill for the Tonking credits. The Committee was nearly unanimous in favour of granting them, but at the same time resolved to ask the Government for more explicit explanations than have yet been given. Several deputies said that the credits now required were manifestly insufficient, and they would ask for much more, to bring the matter to a speedy issue. The *Times* correspondent says that, on the whole, "the tone was decidedly less favourable to the Cabinet than that of the Chamber a fortnight ago. The credit will undoubtedly be passed, but the Government will be warned not to enlarge their plans, at the risk of drifting into a war with China."

"THE *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—From the composition of the committee on the Tongking vote of credit it is tolerably clear that, while the Ministry will get money to go on with, they will have to give a more precise and truthful account of the position of things than they have yet offered. The Tricou-telegram game cannot be played a second time; and the French deputies have looked out Bac-ninh on the map and stuck a little yellow flag on the spot to show that a Chinese garrison holds it. M. Charmes put the matter pithily. "Fifty thousand men are necessary; but the situation of Europe precludes the possibility of these being sent, and this makes speeches full of *persiflage* directed against China very impolitic." That is it. "One eye on Bismarck and the other on the little yellow flag."

About three thousand French soldiers arrived in Tongking during the second week in November, and it was expected that the French, thus reinforced, would resume active operations. The Parisian journals were almost unanimous in recognizing that while the capture of Sontay might be a comparatively easy matter, the taking of Bac-ninh would require a more serious effort.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS IN ENGLAND.

M. DE LESSEPS was present on Nov. 14th at a banquet given at the Trinity House, and, in responding to the toast of his health, said:—I am here in England, in a friendly country, come to an understanding with those who have been opposed to their Government. The Government have had the wisdom and the goodwill to reconcile their interests with those of the people who have provided this passage for England and for the whole world. The Government are wise and prudent, but the people have failed to follow them. I have come here to arrive at an understanding with the people, as well as to secure profit to those who have expended their money. I am disposed to anticipate the claims of right and justice, and all that may be reasonably demanded by the commercial and shipowning interests of this country. After my visit to the provinces I shall return to London, and I am convinced that by fair play, as I said the other day, and by justice, I shall be able to come to an understanding with Englishmen, and to avoid for the future such misunderstandings as have prevailed. We are not a French company, but a universal company. It is the Egyptian Government which is our master. It gave us the concession and it is the master. I am persuaded that in giving English commerce all the part which it is entitled to in the affair we shall each come to an understanding, and I am sure we shall have no difficulty in reconciling the interest of English commerce with those of France. To this all my efforts are directed."

Mr. Chamberlain was also present at the banquet, and remarked that he did not doubt the possibility of arriving at an understanding as to the Suez Canal which would be honourable alike to that whose genius had conceived this great idea and whose persistence had carried it to a successful execution, and also to those whose enterprise had so largely contributed to the extraordinary prosperity which it now enjoyed. Referring then to the extraordinary development of the carrying trade of the country, he said there was one aspect of the question which was not altogether satisfactory. This great prosperity was accompanied by great sacrifices, and these sacrifices had recently been brought home to them by statistics and facts of the greatest significance. In spite of all that Parliament has done, of all that my Department can do, of all that the Trinity House and all other private agencies can do, the loss of life at sea has continually increased, is increasing, and is increasing out of all proportion to the trade by which it is accompanied. Last year 1,303 British ships went to the bottom—a loss of 370,000 tons. The year before 1,310 were lost, with a tonnage of 348,000, and that is the largest loss of ships at sea that has ever been recorded in the register of the State. Last year alone in the British ships 3,372 lives were lost, and that also is the largest death-rate in our register, except in the year 1874, when two colonial ships went down and 1,200 coolies perished." None would deny that a large proportion of this loss of life was due to preventable causes, and no humane man could sit still without doing all he could to prevent it. He felt justified in demanding the co-operation of those engaged in the trade, and it was to the interest of every respectable shipowner to render their aid. "Although it is said that no formal communications have been held between the Messrs. Lesseps and the parties who are moving for a second Suez Canal, there is reason to believe that some influential shipowners have seen the Messrs. Lesseps, and have in a very amicable spirit talked over the important question which is at issue. No doubt the preliminaries of any arrangement of this question will be to bring the distinguished Frenchman himself to see that the notions which have prevailed in Paris as to the movement here have been very inaccurate. The conversation, which lasted several hours, though of a very searching character, was of a most courteous and friendly kind. From it M. de Lesseps cannot fail to have gained a clearer conception of the views of the shipowners than he ever possessed before. He learned that the vital points are far more important than a mere reduction of dues; that in fact a hard and fast line is drawn in the definite demand either that we shall be allowed to construct a second Canal or have an influence in the company that is to construct it proportionate to our national interests."

M. DE LESSEPS, with his son, M. Charles Lesseps and his secretary, M. Savouillan, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 15, and they were conveyed in the mayor's carriage to the Town Hall, where they had a short interview with the mayor. During his stay in Liverpool M. de Lesseps will be the guest of Mr. P. Rodocanachi, brother-in-law of M. Charles de Lesseps, at Sefton Park. On Thursday night he was a guest at the Mayor of Liverpool's address dinner, and in responding to the toast of his health, in French, he gave the history of the Suez Canal from the period when the first operations for piercing the isthmus were commenced to its opening. He also explained its successful working, and the amount of traffic passing through this great waterway. He had come to this country to see what was the real nature of the complaints of English shipowners and merchants against the Canal, and to arrive at an amicable arrangement on the subject. He had the interests of the British mercantile community at heart, and was prepared to do everything in his power to satisfy these interests with a reasonable limits, without injuring those of the shareholders who had sunk their capital in the undertaking. He could promise that the company would gradually reduce the tolls as much as was fair and equitable, who had paid for the work, had spent all their money, they required to waive all their a profitable return, and he could not the rights of coming interests. Still, he was most desirous customers to a friendly settlement with the English ... ly by for he was associated with England not only the capital she had in the company, but also by her immense interest she had in the Indian and Colonial trade to the East. On Oct. 16 M. de Lesseps, accompanied by Chevalier ... Liverpool Arch... merchants and brokers assembled. From the balcony of the newsroom he briefly returned thanks for the cordial welcome accorded him, and said he was anxious to do everything possible to meet the wishes of British merchants in the matter of the canal, which he was anxious should be open to all. He had no doubt he would be able to satisfy them.

AFTER consultation with the shipowners at most of the large English ports, M. de Lesseps would, the *Daily News* understood, return to Paris, with a view to the immediate formation of a revised scheme of Canal management, and will then avail himself of the representatives of the English mercantile community. "We trust," the *Daily News* adds, "that the intention may be carried out; nothing, we are convinced, would more conduce to the establishment of perfect harmony between the Canal Company and English shipowners than such a method of common consultation. Of course it is a matter of vital importance to ascertain the wishes of all the parties specially concerned in the navigation of the Suez Canal. It is therefore satisfactory to know that it is in contemplation to establish in London a representative mercantile body which shall be in direct communication with the English members of the Canal Directorate, and to which suggestions of all kinds bearing on trading interests shall be referred. Again, as we are glad to state, M. de Lesseps has readily admitted the justice and the expediency of appointing Englishmen of great mercantile standing and experience to future vacancies on the Managing Board, and to administrative posts on the Canal. It will be understood that he is prepared to offer further reductions in Canal tariffs. The extent of these reductions has, however, yet to be settled."

Mr. CHARLES MAGNIAC, M.P., the president of the London Chamber of Commerce, who has made a close study of the concessions and various documents relating to the Suez Canal, had made special arrangements to attend the meeting of the council which was to be held on Friday afternoon for the consideration of the question, as revived by M. de Lesseps's visit to England.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—M. de Lesseps states that he has no specific proposals to make. He has simply come to ascertain the state of public opinion, and to receive such proposals as the English shipowners and traders may have to make. If so, there is no doubt that his mission may soon be crowned with very complete success. The proposals of English shipowners are that the Canal should be doubled, and that the nation supplying four-fifths of traffic should be possess four-fifths of the management. This basis of feeling is equally clear. M. de Lesseps's *pouvoir exclusif* is regarded as untenable, and if he does not see his way to comply with the demands of the shipowners a very vigorous effort will be made to construct a competing Canal

THE following is given by the *Times* Paris correspondent in a telegram, dated Nov. 15, as the basis upon which an understanding between the Suez Canal Company and the English shipowners is likely to be effected:—"The English Government possesses 44 per cent. of the share capital of the company, which until 1894, bears no interest, and after that date is to rank, with regard to dividend, on the same footing as the 56 per cent. of the shares held by the public. From 1894 the company is to pay 5 per cent. on the shares held by the Government, and never more. In the same way, the dividend on the shares now held by the public is to be limited to 100fr. (20 per cent.) per share, but the dividend is to be a first charge on the income, after providing for working expenses, and the interest and sinking found of the debts. The administration of the company shall be 44 per cent. English and 56 per cent. French, and there shall be a seat of administration in England as well as in France. Difference are to be settled by the English tribunals. All surplus dividends, after payment of the above stated fixed charges, which will, of course, be given also in proportion to the different classes of bonds and founders' shares, are to go to the reduction of the transit dues on the canal. This is said to be the proposition of the English shipowners, but it is supposed that M. de Lesseps will not consent that all the surplus earnings should go to the reduction of rates, but will insist that part of them should go to the shareholders. A part of the agreement would be that the English Government should lend £8,000,000, at 3 per cent., to make the second canal."

On the above, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"Such is the story that comes to us from Paris. It is exceedingly doubtful whether there is a word of truth in the whole thing. The shipowners have no authority to propose that our Government should lend M. de Lesseps eight millions sterling, nor is any Englishman likely to entertain a proposal to make our shares in the Canal should never yield more than 5 per cent., while French shareholders draw 20 per cent., as a minimun with a possibility of indefinite increase. Neither is it fair to assume that because the English Government holds 44 per cent. of the shares, therefore all the other shares are in French hands. These are only a few of the reasons which lead us to discredit the accuracy of the Parisian rumour."

The *St. James's Gazette* speaks of the report as incredible.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo, November 16, states:—"The question as to the right of the Suez Company to construct a second canal, or widen the present one, or otherwise modify the *status quo* without the permission of the Egyptian Government, has been confidentially submitted by the latter to legal advisers, whose report is not yet known. It is, however, understood that they entertain an opinion directly opposed to the claims put forward by M. de Lesseps.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE attacks of the French press, excited by the Spanish journey of the Crown Prince, call forth, it is stated, more and more firm and menacing replies, not only from the independent, but from the semi-official organs. Last night the *North German Gazette* publishes in the most conspicuous place an article from which the following is an extract:—

"For years past the French papers have been untiring in their search for fresh material to increase the hatred between Germany and France. After the gold falsehoods of German cruelties during the war no longer found a hearing, and the stories of the burning of St. Cloud, and of German espionage by waiters and clerks, have been proved to be merely the products of the evil imagination of the Chauvinistic press, they are now endeavouring to make Germany responsible for the commercial depression from which French industry suffers, a statement which is naturally credited, although it is scarcely conceivable that the celebrated political intelligence of the French fails to enable to see that the ruin of the economic life of France is caused by French 'baiting-press,' which keeps the whole population in constant fear of an approaching war, thus doing its utmost to lame every business enterprise in France."

The *Cologne Gazette* regards with "contempt and indignation" the suggestions of the *National*, that the French residents in Spain should demonstrate against the German Crown Prince. The *Tageblatt* declares that the surest means to render another French war popular in Germany would be to insult the Crown Prince.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN GILL.

THREE scholarships, in memory of Captain Gill, who perished in what is known as the Palmer expedition, have been founded for the sons of officers of the army at Brighton College, in the chapel of which there was unveiled by General Sir Lintorn Simmons on Nov. 15, in the presence of a large audience, a tablet with this inscription:—

"This is erected to the memory of Captain William John Gill, a pupil here from 1856 to 1861. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1861. An adventurous journey in northern Russia, 1873, developed his capacity for exploration. Some years later he undertook an expedition to China, with the view of penetrating its western frontier by routes not before traversed, and succeeded in making his way through Eastern Thibet to Talifu, and thence in the footsteps of his schoolfellow, Augustus Raymond Margary, to Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy River. Being attached to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, he made several hazardous journeys to collect valuable information for the public service. In 1882, during the British intervention in Egypt, he was despatched by Government on special duty to the Suez Canal, and having proceeded into the desert of Sinai, in company with Professor E. H. Palmer and Lieutenant H. Charrington, R. N., the three were captured by an overpowering force of Bedouins and murdered on the 11th of August, 1882. His remains, with those of his companions, were interred in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on the 9th of April, 1883, where a memorial tablet has been placed by their country in commemoration of their services and untimely deaths. He was a good friend, a good soldier, and amost enterprising and accomplished traveller."

GREAT FIRES IN AMERICA.

TELEGRAMS received at New York from Charleston on Nov. 13 gave harrowing details of a terrible fire which raged in that town on the prvious evening. It broke out in a large clothing manufactory, which was burned to the ground. The flames spread so rapidly as to cut off the retreat of many of the operatives, most of whom were women. Numbers of these endeavoured to escape by jumping from the lofty windows on to the roadway below and in doing so three women were killed and four seriously injured. About the same time news reached New York of a terrible fire which has devastated the town of Shenandoah, in Pennsylvania. The fire broke out on the evening of Nov. 12 and appears to have defied all efforts to cope with it. The principal portion of the town, including two newspaper offices, the chief telegraph and telephone offices, were completely destroyed, as were also the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the Oddfellows' Hall, and the Masonic Hall. A large number of private dwellings were also burned to the ground, rendering homeless no fewer than 1,300 people. Most of them lost everything they possessed, and the distress is consequently most severe and widespread. The fire originated in the United States Hotel, kept by George Leitzel. It is roughly calculated that the damage caused by the fire will amount to not less than a million dollars. The sufferers have been housed in temporary buildings. The railway company has subscribed 5,000 dols., and The railroad is carrying free of charge supplies which are in transport... from other parts for the relief of the being provided ... sufferers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. J. Fiven, B.U.C.S., Col. Eustace Hill, M.S.C.
Mr. W.W. McNair, B.U.C.S., Col. A. T. Reid, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. P. B. Lindsell, B.S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. G. E. Griffith,
Surg.-Maj. W. H. Kirton, B. Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. F. Kinsman, B.U.C.S., 3 mo. Mr. C. J. Weir, M.C.S., 3 mo.
7 weeks (return cancelled). Mr. T. Moore, Bo. U.C.S.,
Mr. R. R. Hamilton, B.U.C.S., 6 mo. 5 mo.
Syud Mohammud Israil, B.U.C.S., 3 mo. Mr. A. P. Young, Bo. U.C.S., 2 mo.
Col. F. B. Norman, C.B., B.S.C., 1 mo. Mr. W. Webb, Bo. U.C.S., to Feb. 7, 1884.
Lieut.-Col. R. S. Robertson, B.S.C., 6 mo. Lieut. J. S. Ashby, Bo. S.C., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. F. J. Hicks, M.S.C., 6 mo. Apoth. J. B. Maloney, Bo., 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, B.C.S. Lieut. W. G. Yate, B.S.C.
Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, B.U.C.S. Lieut. W. Cook, B.S.C.
Mr. W. N. Toulmin, B.U.C.S. Lieut. A. A. Barrett, B.S.C.
Mr. R. A. Sterndale, B.U.C.S. Col. W. Osborn, M.S.C.
Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, B.U.C.S. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Bailey, M.S.C.
Col. H. A. Little, B.S.C. Lieut. J. G. Downing, M.S.C
Lieut.-Col. A. R. Chapman, B.S.C. Sub.-Con. T. Southam, M.
Lieut. H. B. Jrmston, B.S.C Mr. H. Wray, Bo. U.C.S.
Lieut. F. P. L. White, B.S.C. Mr. J. R. Fernandes Bo. U.C.S.
Col. S. Fellows, Bo. S.C.
Capt. W. R. L. Anderson, Bo. S. C.

EXTRAORDINARY DAMAGES IN A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE

THE trial of an action for breach of promise to marry was concluded before Baron Pollock and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division of the Royal Courts of Justice on Nov. 15. The plaintiff, Mrs. Miller, who carried on business as a milliner and perfumer at Bournemouth, brought an action to recover £6,000 as damages from Mr. Joy, the defendant, a builder, and the owner of a large quantity of house property in Bournemouth. The defendant denied the promise, and further pleaded that if made at all it was made in the belief that the plaintiff was a widow, whereas she was a single woman with an illegitimate child. The defendant also made a counter-claim for £150 for money lent. Mr. Matthews, Q. C., and Mr. E. J. Davis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Collins, Q. C., and Mr. Foote for the defendant. Baron Pollock, in summing up, said he knew no rule of law which could compel a woman to disclose the whole of the circumstances of her life to make a promise binding. Looking at all the peculiar incidents of the case, the jury would probably hardly think it was one for very heavy damages unless they felt that the plaintiff had had her feelings outraged by a heartless man. The jury awarded the plaintiff £2,350 damages, and found in her favour on the defendant's counter-claim for money lent.

The *Times* considers that the verdict of the jury is open to severe criticism. Granting that the conduct of the defendant was blameable and foolish throughout, it is an alarming doctrine that a man engaged to a woman must carry out his engagement, thought he discovers—whether by her own confession or not—that her past has been what Mrs. Miller's had been. The verdict throws a curious light on the moral standards which guide a jury, even though it be a special jury of the county of Middlesex. It would seem as if they thought very little harm of a woman for having lived four or five years as a gentleman's mistress, and very great harm of a man who declined, for any reason, to allow such a woman to repair her reputation at his expense. If, as seems to be intended, counsel apply for a new trial. The *Times* will be much surprised if it is not granted, and if the world has not another opportunity of following out the intricacies of this sordid specimen of elderly romance.

The *Standard* remarks that the plaintiff could scarcely have been awarded a larger sum even if her past history had been absolutely free from stain. The verdict of the jury must probably be regarded as intimating their opinion that Joy has not really been influenced by the knowledge of her previous fall from virtue, and that the fresh publicity given to it by this trial ought to increase the amount of compensation to which his breach of promise entitled her. Inasmuch as a stay of execution was asked for by the defendant's counsel and granted by the judge, we may assume that an application will be made to the divisional court to review the decision. No doubt the main ground will be that the damages must be regarded as excessive; since the *Standard* fancies that every one who watched the case had arrived at the conclusion that the defendant would inevitably have to pay something for his folly. Whether his folly was properly appraised at the sum of £2,350, is of course another question, on which it is highly probable that the last word has not yet been said.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette Nov. 16.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 13.

Asst. Engr. J. W. Midgley has been promoted to the rank of Engr. in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of Nov. 6.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Nov. 16.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Nov. 16.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Genl. W. H. Seymour, C.B., to be Col., vice Genl. R. R. Robertson, C.B., deceased.

13th Hussars, Major-Genl and Hony. Lieut.-Genl. B. Harrison to be Col., vice Genl. J. Lawrenson, deceased.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.), Major W. S. Sinkins retires on retired pay, with the hony. rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Border Regt., Lieut.-Col. P. L. Bellamy has been appointed to command a Battn.

Major J. F. Morton to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. H. Rowland, placed on retired pay.

Cap. C. G. Brind to be Major, vice J. F. Morton.

Lieut. G. H. Owens to be Capt., vice C. G. Brind.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Qr.-mr., with the hony. and relative rank of Capt., J. Forbes retires on retired pay, with the hony. rank of Major.

Princess Louise Duchte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), Lieut.-Col. A. G. Huyshe has been appointed to command a Battn.

Major W. J. Gillespie to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. W. Turner, placed on half-pay.

The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. C. B. Bogue is post-dated to 30th Oct., 1883, vice W. J. Gillespie.

Capt. R. S. Green to be Major, vice T. S. St. Clair, deceased.

Lieut. Granville de la M. Faunce to be Capt., vice C. B. Bogue, promoted.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), Lieut.-Col. A. E. Fyler retires on full-pay, with the hony. rank of Col.

Staff, Capt. the Hon. A. J. G. Byng, 7th Hussars, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer, K.G., Lieut.-Genl. and Genl. Govr. of Ireland.

Half-Pay, the promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. R. S. Green, from Princess Charlote of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), 29th April, 1883, is cancelled.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. N. T. Parsons, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hony. rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut.-Col. F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Dragoons, to be Col.

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols. of the I. S. C. to be Cols.:—C. J. Jennings, Madras; C. A. de Kantzow, Bengal.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE FUNDS OF THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

AMOUNT TO UPWARDS OF

SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING,

AND ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Mortgages	..	£4,299,755 11 8
Loans on Policies within their value	..	301,422 12 9
House Property	..	179,519 15 10
Government Securities	..	419,887 13 3
Stocks and Debentures	..	136,448 4 4
Feu-duties	..	17,434 15 10
Reversions	..	27,969 8 9
Life rents purchased	..	1,122 2 11
Loans upon Personal Security	..	78,903 3 5
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	..	255,854 8 0
Interest due and accrued	..	52,469 4 4
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	..	307,997 2
		£6,078,784 3 1

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORMS YRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for fever, laness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10 B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Furniture, Gunny Bags, Country Tobacco, Cart age, Horse, and Harness, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Cour, and in re following Insolvents:—

In re Augustus Day and his wife Eugenie Day (Insolvents.)

Rou d, writing, and side tables, couches, chairs, looking glass.

In re Casmir Leopold de Lima and Palvadore de Lima, (Insolvents.)

Show case, table with cover, chairs, coir-matting, Massai steps, screen, empty boxes, sign board.

In re Jha Gangee Nurputi (Insolvent.)

1946 gunny bags.

In re Rajana Sryana Bhundaree, his wife Rajawabai, Ekubai, widow, and Rajabin Rajana (insolvents).

About 3 maund country tobacco.

Also glasstoor cupboards, show cases, chairs, double screens, writing, office, and common tables, dressing glass, scents, dinner crockery glassware, books, &c., &c.

One light English brougham by Jeeerjeon and Co., London, with Arab horse and harness complete.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Perfumery by the well-known makers Price & Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 25 cases of the celebrated Price & Co.'s Perfumery, consisting of highly scented violet powder, lime juice and glycerine, phillicome, marrow oil, honey grease, strawberry, pine apple, raspberry, cherry, golden oil, hair oil, cold cream, shaving cream, tooth-powder, odonto, balm of columbia, water perfumes, almond and glycerine, juniper tar and transparent soap, bloom of roses, maccassar oil and many other articles.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong dog-cart with bay Arab horse and harness.

1 handsome strong English-built buggy in very good order.

1 light well-built dog-cart, as good as new, suitable for horse or galloway.

1 handsome strong bay pony, height 13-2, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong grey Persian gelding "Cabin Roy," with saddle and harness, formerly the property of N. Symons, Esq.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes well in saddle and single harness, young and high-caste, owner leaving Bombay.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Laurence de Lima Street, Mazagon, near Nawab's Tank, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome oleographs and cromolit-ographs, hanging and standing table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of E. D. SALE, Esq. The same comprises dining tables sideboard, dining-room and easy chairs, sofa and bed room couches, round and pier tables, reclining, easy, and drawing-room chairs, pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, bookstands, bedsteads, cloisted presses, bairahs, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-and tables, toilet glass, zinc bath tubs, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Ranchordass Toolidass, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near Agar, the very valuable and handsome European household furniture, consisting of black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, one handsome oak-wood harmonium by Soundy & Co., 2, 4 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, handsome large 8-day clock by "James McCabe," wall shades, large Brussels and velvet carpets, very large handsome pier glasses in gilt frame, two handsome strong iron grey arab horses, 14-3, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, a handsome strong mailphaeton, sets of English plated and brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BURMAH TEAK.

Under instruction from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory—

41 good logs of Burmah teak.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lohar Chawl, the property of Mr. Naron Veerjee, who is closing his business—

(9) nine strong victorias and buggies.

(11) seventeen strong horses.

1 strong mail phaeton and 1 bay Australian horse and sets of single and double harness.

The above will be on view from Saturday.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable waggon cover, waste paper, cotton pickings, grain sweepings, &c., a G. I. P. Railway go ds depot, Wadi Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A large quantity of unserviceable waggon cover, waste-paper, cotton picking, grain sweeping, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a rare and choice collection of crotons, dracænas, ferns, &c., also a very handsome glass fernery, the property of E. COMBER, Esq.

The plants are all of the rarest varieties and exceedingly well grown.

Catalogues will be ready shortly and the plants will be on view from the 14th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1883

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th Dec., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Carnac Bunder—

Ex "Royal Iris."

20 tierce beef.
1 tierce pork.
10 barrels flour and biscuits.
15 cases tobacco.

And a number of empty barrels.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank under, on account an at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Jussawalla—

One 10-horse power engine with boiler by Peel, William and Peel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
10 " T cloth.
8 cases prints.

4 cases Napolean Price and Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of violet and millefleurs, nursey and toilet powder, original and genuine Maccassar oil, registered golden oil, frangipani and marrow oil, pomade, coal tar soap, transparent glycerine soap, &c.

On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Jamsetjee—

CC 24—1 case 81 watches.

On account and at the risk of Tricum Vundrawun—

Ex s.s. Persia.

LA Y 275-89—15 bales each containing 60 bundles of 5 lb. John Orr Ewing & Co.'s No. 40 aliz red yarn.

By order of Jaffer Joonus and on account and at the risk of Futtaychund Hurrichundroy—

3528 J—1 out of 5-10—4 cases 121 pieces prints.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, 5 years old.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p. m., each day. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mancherjee Pallonjee Writer, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort—

Several consignments of new goods of English and Continental manufactures, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents and well worthy of inspection, consisting of handsome China dinner and dessert services, fancy sweetmeat boxes with covers, tobacco jars, &c., ivory China table services, very rich cut crystal glassware, best electroplated table goods, fancy China toys of various descriptions, fancy flower pots for gardening use, fancy trays and flower vases under glass domes, handsome Bohemian glassware consisting of toilet sets, water sets, flower vases and pots, centre stands, rosewater bottle, punch bowel tobacco boxes, fish bowls, &c., choice perfumery, soaps, &c.

SALE OF VALUALE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuages or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30 and 31, and bounded on the east by the Parell Road, on the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the north partly by the property of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, partly by the property of Tezpail Khetay, partly by the property of Kessowjee Nuthoo, and partly by the public drain, and which said premises are called or known by the name of "Mornington Villa."

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Hashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, December 29, 1883, the capital household furniture and effect comprising carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely, reclining couches, easy and other chairs, a very handsome cabinet, marble topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c., dining-room table, side board, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, brass and iron bedstead, children's cots, cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oil and water colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographs, and a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight day clock and hatstand, also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plate. All bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.

Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.

Also a valuable collection of plants, including a large variety of miniature palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, roses, dracænas, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from 26th December.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1883.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats. As. 8 p. 1, B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Now ready. Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in verse after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY ST

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED a new stock of thin fashionable suitings suitable for the present and coming season ; also HOMESPUNS, SERGES, DIAGONALS, and the new material for DRESS SUITS, VESTINGS, &c., &c. ; also WHIP-CORDS, BEDFORD-CORDS VELVET-CORDS and every material for RIDING and RACING BREECHES ; all specially selected in London by one of the Managers of the Company.

This department is under the supervision of experienced English cutters both in Bombay and Secunderabad. We guarantee fit and style equal to the leading West-end London Houses.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. Ld.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

11, ESPLANADE ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

STONE'S LG A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Browed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO) SHIPPED.

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SOLE SUCCESSORS

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT has been replenished with a new choice selection just received from Paris. Will be on

SHOW THIS DAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE ROAD, RAMPART-ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET — CARNAC ROAD, RAWFORD MARKET, — & EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minut hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning ; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust ; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.

They are in stock—

In white metal cases .....Rs. 70
„ Sterling silver cases ..... „ 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. — 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them ; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices :

WITH KEYS.			KEYLESS.		
Silver.			Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30	to Rs. 60	Hunting	Rs. 55	to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35	to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60	to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40	to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60	to „ 150
Gold.			Gold.		
Hunting	„ 65	to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160	to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85	to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180	to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70	to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200	to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR DECEMBER.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES,

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS :

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Depar ture of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do, do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Silliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunis, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Dadh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nuhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Ringolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *viâ* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussellipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasouli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS :

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	CALCUTTA.....	Wyman & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate ircus, E. C.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DHOLAIRE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
Rs. BELL, BRAND ENBURG & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS,

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Attendant, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions to purchase and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the most skilful manner. Terms (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing yard, under the management of a thoroughly practical Farrier is fitted up with every convenience for the [illegible]

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ELLWOOD
HELMETS & AIR-CHAMBER HATS.

THE attention of the public is specially directed to Section E of the British Exhibits, where are displayed a variety of Helmets, Hats, and other head dresses suitable for the tropics (including several novelties), the majority manufactured on the well-known Air-chamber principle, universally recognised as the only system by which the head can be effectually protected from the rays of the sun, and introduced many years ago by

J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

ELLWOOD'S Hats and Helmets can be obtained from all respectable outfitters throughout India, Ceylon, and all tropical countries and

WHOLESALE OF J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON,
THE SOLE INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S

ORIGINAL PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS, FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DEPRESSED STATE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

THE restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other Medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and ar better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn out by overwork or mental strain inducing temporary nervous exhaustion. Its exhilarating and energising effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is useful in ATONIC DYSPEPSIA and LOWNESS of SPIRITS arising from overwork. It is useful in cases of functional impotence occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES, No. 30.
This Pill is especially useful in CHRONIC URETHRAL DISCHARGES and in ATONY or PARALYSIS of the BLADDER. It is employed with much success in the same cases as the PHOSPHORUS and NUX-VOMICA PILL.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL.
Composed of Phosphorus, Quinine, Iron, & NUX-VOMICA.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.
Messrs. Kirby & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparation bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

SAL MINERALIS,
A tasteless alkaline aperient salt composed of the active ingredients of FRIEDRICHSHALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This Salt is recommended as a CONVENIENT PORTABLE and EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE for the ALKALINE MINERAL WATERS. It may be taken in all cases in which these are found to be beneficial. As a SIMPLE and MILD aperient it is both safe and effectual.

In GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC affections and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the system and in Hæmorrhoids (Piles) SAL MINERALIS is the BEST APERIENT. For persons disposed to habitual constipation and undergoing a course of Tonics, especially Iron or Phosphorus, it is a good aperient for GENERAL USE.

Sold in boxes containing 2½ doses.

Agents.—Messrs. Treacher and Co., Messrs. Madon and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta ; Mr. J. S. Lyell, Allahabad.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32¼ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION !
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
8 GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs.	350	
Do. 40	do.	„	750
Do. to 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each.	„	300	
Do. 8 do. 500	do.	„	1,200
Do. 20 do. 500	do.	„	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,

Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonial the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books :—

Earl De Grey.	General Mallaby.
Major Fergusson.	Surgeon Major Boustead.
Major Heyland.	Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.	Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
Major Galloway.	S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain, A certain antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS,
has no equal for NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 1, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM TREET, FORT, BOMBAY

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.
SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.
Subscriptions at young ages very small
Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay, on behalf of the Naval Commander-in-Chief up to noon on the 20th December, 1883, for the PURCHASE of H.M.S. LONDON.

2. The vessel is a Wooden line of battle ship, unfit for further service at Sea ; length 215 feet, breadth 50 feet, tons 4,375, and is now lying at moorings off Zanzibar. She will be sold, exclusive of her Condensing Boilers, Tools, and Machinery ; but the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

3. The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money, and to complete the sale and take possession at Zanzibar about the end of January, 1884, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

N. B.—The "London" has only her lower masts in, and her machinery and screw have been removed.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 170 tons of Cocoanut Oil, and 700 tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Oil" and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next., after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed in separately, and not enclosed with Tender.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November, 1883

IN FEBRUARY, 1884,
A NEW NOVEL will be commenced in
"THE OVERLAND MAIL"
ENTITLED
"LOVE AND MONEY,"
By CHARLES READE,
Author of "It is never too late to Mend," "Hard Cash," "Foul Play," &c. &c.

THE EARLIER NUMBERS OF 1884
Will contain a short Story by
Miss MARY CECIL HAY,
ENTITLED
"MISSING,"
Author of "Old Myddleton's Money," "Hidden Perils," &c.

The Subscription to "The OVERLAND MAIL," including postage to India, via Brindisi, or to Ceylon, China, &c., via Brindisi or Marseilles, is £1 12s. 6d. per annum (52 Numbers), payable in advance.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT OIL, &c., for the inmates of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION for one year, from 1st January 1884, will be received by the undersigned up to 15th December 1883. No Tender will be received after that date.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his house, No. 109, Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 9 a. m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form, which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one Rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution,
NARAYEN PANDURANG, Secretary.
D. S. I and R. Institution.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1883.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 80 tons of No. 2, and 30 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note, which must be handed on separately and not enclosed with Tender.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th November 1883.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON MERCHANTS, &c.,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BYCULLA,
BRANCH FACTORY AND STORES: NASBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, } BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.
BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.
WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under Steam Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs, and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.
ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.
FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.
PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have larger cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse-power than Engines by any other maker.
BOILERS, by Alexander Shanks & Sons, Lancashire, Cornish and Vertical.
HORIZONTAL ENGINES, by Alexander Shanks & Sons, "Caledonian," with Automatic Expansion Gear, 8 to 20 horse-power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, by Gwynne and other well-known makers, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.
HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.
MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, and imported from the best English Makers.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order, Sets of Fitters', Smiths', and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.
METALS.—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.
PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes, supplied to order.

ASPHALTE, CEMENT, &c., &c.

We are Agents for the following well-known Firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.
Articles not in stock imported from England in six weeks to two months from date of Order.

Allan's	Patent Roof Clips.
Angus, George & Co.	Leather Belting, Hose, &c., and India Rubber Goods of kinds.
Ash and Lacy	"Globe Crown" and "Owl" Brands Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Avelling and Porter	Steam Road Rollers.
Blochairn Co.'s	Firebricks and Clay.
"Boomer" Press Co.	For Cotton, Oil, and Hide Presses.
Bull's	Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
Burgess, W. J. & C. T. (late Burgess & Key)	Improved Water-lifts for bullock power.
Calvert & Co.	Disinfectants.
Clayton and Shuttleworth	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
Crawford's	Rural Privies.
Crowley & Co.	Patent Sanitary Carts.
Davis and Primrose	Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
Doulton and Co., Henry	Earthenware Pipes, Lambeth Potteryware, &c.
Edington and Sons, T.	Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
Entwistle and Kenyon	Sudden Grip Vices.
French Asphalte Co., Ld.	Makers of Seyssel Asphalte.
Gibbs & Co., Ld.	Celebrated Portland Cement.
Gresham and Craven	Gifford's Injectors.
Guest and Chrimes	Siemen's Water Meters.
Hingley and Son	"Netherton Crown" Iron, all kinds and sizes.
Hodgson and Stead, Ld.	Weighing Machines, &c.
Howard's	Patent Roof Ventilators.
Kleinknecht's	Patent Cotton Openers.
Lawrence and Porter's	Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Moir Crane & Co.	Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
Morton & Co., Ld., Francis	Wire Fencing, Ornamental Gates, &c.
Proctor and Wallis'	Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
Ransome & Co., A.	Woodworking Machinery.
Sanitas Co.	Sanitas Powder.
Shand and Mason's	Fire Engines and Appliances.
Shanks and Sons, Alexander	Stationary Engines and Boilers, Cranes, &c.
Silicate Paint Co.	Silicate "Charlton" Paints, Enamels, &c.
Stoney's	Excavators and Lime Screens.
Waste Water Meter Co., Ld.	Waste Water Meters, &c.
Westwood and Baillie	Patent Corrugated Flooring Plates.
Wilson & Co., Alexander	Launch Engines, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND FIVE YEARS OLD

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lo wland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS—RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS, &c.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP
MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES (ECZEMA)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES & PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS,
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals,
Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed in the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

PIPING BULLFINCH BIRD BOXES

THE Boxes are handsomely gilt, with fancy lid. By pushing the slide to the right the lid opens and a small bird appears and sings. It moves its beak, tail, and wings, and at the finish of its song disappears, closing the lid after it. There is also a receptacle for snuff or perfume. Fitted in a morocco case lined with velvet, with patent key. Can be had with one or two birds and in solid extra gilt boxes.

MECHANICAL SINGING BIRDS IN CAGES.

One bird (moving to time of tune), in richly gilt cage, on gilt moulded stand. The bird is life-size and of rich plumage. Rs. 250.
Ditto ditto Two birds in one cage. Rs. 400.

ROUND MUSICAL BOXES.

AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Rs. 5.

Each box plays one tune.

Playing Hindustani air Rs. 6.

The above are very strongly made, and very suitable for children.

MUSICAL PLATES.

China Plates, beautifully painted, playing two airs. Rs. 20. These plates play upon being taken up, and leave off when placed on a table.

THE MUSICAL BEAR.
PLAYING 2 AIRS. Rs. 20.

MUSICAL WORK-BOXES.
PLAYING 2 AIRS.
These boxes are nicely fitted inside, and have a tray to hold needles, cottons, &c. The box plays when opened, and ceases when shut.
In Walnut Wood. Rs. 25.

MUSICAL ALBUMS.
PLAYING 2 HINDUSTANI AIRS. Rs. 40.

Music and Musical Instruments of every descripition in stock.

NEW CATALOGUES NOW READY, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"Your UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES have once more done full justice to their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION."—RUBINSTEIN.

STEINWAY & SONS'
UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE

(HEIGHT 4 FEET 6 INCHES).

With the Patent Cupola Frame constructed of Solid Steel (as in the Steinway Horizontal Grand Pianoforte) cast in the Steinway Foundries; Patent Overstrung Scaling and Patent extra Harmonic Scale; Patent Sound-board Resonator; Patent Ring-Bridge; Patent Repetition Action and Patent Metallic-Action Frame; Patent Indestructible Hammers; Graduating Soft Pedal cased in Metal; Three Strings to Each Note; Seven Octaves, &c.

PRICE 105 GUINEAS.

Packed and delivered free of all charges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Kurrachee.

Every one, probably, has heard something of the Steinway Inventions and Improvements which have both revolutionised the construction of the Pianoforte, and rendered the Steinway Instruments **THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.**

It need therefore only be mentioned that public opinion throughout civilisation has amply recognised their unrivalled merits — the Steinway Instruments having **BY FAR THE LARGEST ANNUAL SALE OF ANY PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD,** as well as a far-reaching renown to which no other Pianofortes have ever attained.

THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have an annual sale *greater than that of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the English Makers put together.*

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES (which in respect to their internal construction are really Grand Pianofortes in an Upright form, and have therefore almost nothing in common with the productions of the English makers), *have also a greater annual sale than the Upright Pianofortes of any other maker in the world.*

It will be seen from the brief analysis of the component parts given above—the **FRAMEWORK** consisting of a **SOLID MASS OF STEEL**, the **ACTION** cased in **METAL**, the **HAMMERS** rendered **HUMID-PROOF** and perfectly **INDESTRUCTIBLE**, the **SOUND-BOARD** endowed with **PERMANENT ELASTICITY** and **ENDURANCE**, &c.,—that this new model fully maintains that extraordinary standard of STRUCTURAL SOLIDITY and consequent DURABILITY in all climates which is an essential element of all the STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, and which has rendered them the *only Pianofortes in the world that can be guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of an Indian climate.*

The external Case-work is constructed in SOLID MAHOGANY EBONISED, so as to extend to the Case-work that high standard of material Solidity and Durability which distinguishes the Internal construction of the Instrument, and which also is essential in Pianofortes intended for use in Indian climates.

STEINWAY HALL,
LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

DUNNETT AND COMPANY,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Ready-made Brass and Silver-mounted Single and Double HARNESS of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKE AND VERY HIGHLY FINISHED.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:—

Brass-mounted Single Harness	...	...	Rs. 55 to Rs. 85 per set
Silver " "	...	...	" 80 to " 100 "
Brass " Double "	...	...	" 175 to " 200 "
Silver " " "	...	...	" 200 to " 225 "
	Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

HOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Andeanshaw (near Manchester),
" January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Busorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowys, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay.
October 13, 1883.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.